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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Globe-trotting Trudeau sets up the summit

...nada's Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, is making a world tour to lay groundwork for the seventh summit ...ing of the world's seven major in...rialised countries late in July.

He wants to forestall a clash between ...ope and America but at the same ...e wants to chair a dynamic confer...e at which views are exchanged.

The meeting will be at Chateau Mon...ello, 65 kilometres from Ottawa.

Mr Trudeau visited Bonn, Paris and ...ndon late in June and is due to see ...sident Reagan.

His advance mission is something out ... the ordinary in the short history of ...tern economic summits.

The first was at Rambouillet in 1975.

...en came Puerto Rico, London, Bonn, ...kyo and Venice.

Their most memorable accomplish...nt was a series of superficial bids to ...ve the 1973-74 and 1979 oil supply ...ses.

Robert Hormats, a US official who ...s attended every summit to date and ... playing a major role in preparations ... Ottawa as US Secretary of State ...ig's aide, says:

"It is tempting to feel heads of go...rnment bring about changes when ...ey meet, but their leeway is strictly ...ited."

Mr Trudeau takes a different view. As ...e host this time round he would like ... play a leading role and widen the scope of the economic summit to that of a strategic summit.

He has outlined at a Press conference how he might set about it, by asking, for instance:

"How do you, President Reagan, and you, Mrs Thatcher, view developments in East-West relations? "

He hopes to get straight answers and to avoid mere papering over of differences, as at the Venice summit.

Mr Hormats, in a sober appraisal of the situation, notes that four of the seven leaders are new to the job.

They are President Reagan, President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Suzuki and "Signor Spadolini or someone else from Italy."

Chancellor Schmidt is on old hand. Mrs Thatcher is certainly experienced. So is Mr Trudeau himself. Then there will be the European Community's Gaston Thorn.

France and the United States will be following radically new political guidelines, he says. This too will influence and slow down the progress of the Ottawa summit.

Mr Trudeau is well aware of the difficulties but is keen to chair a dynamic conference at which views are exchanged and do not just differ.

His advance mission, notice of which he gave merely by applying for appointments with his opposite number, was intended to arrive at prior coordination of views at a higher than civil servant level.

The Ottawa summit will deal primarily with differences in evaluation of interest rates, unemployment figures and inflation in the countries represented.

The United States is likely to face closed ranks of countries complaining of being at the receiving end of the repercussions of President Reagan's high interest rates.

It is said to be causing a state of affairs in European labour markets comparable, or so experts claim, with a 13-per-cent umemployment rate in the United States, which is currently inconceivable there.

Before the carefully prepared Ottawa summit, Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will fly to Canada for a state visit.

The German embassy in Ottawa is hardpressed, given the lack of problems in bilateral ties, to put together a programme for the visit that will not give rise to the impression that it is a kind of presummit.

One embassy official admitted that the programme had yet to be fleshed out, but the bare bones will include an exchange of views with Mr Trudeau on the business and a day's yachting with the Canadian Premier on the pleasure side.

The two leaders will be out sailing on Lake Ontario the Saturday before the others arrive for the economic summit.

Emil Bölte

(General-Anzeiger, 25 June 1981)



Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is welcomed to Chancellor Schmidt's Bonn home by the Chancellor and Frau Schmidt. (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

New Zealand looking for investors

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Robert Muldoon, is seeking German investment in energy and commodity development in his country.

He told industrialists in Bonn that New Zealand had no capital gains tax, that there were no limits to the reinvestment of capital gains, and that the nation was politically stable, a modern advanced Western democracy.

Mr Muldoon addressed the Standing Conference of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held talks in Bonn and then visited Berlin. His mission was both commercial and political.

It was intended to underscore the close and fast-growing ties between the two countries that have been established since Bonn President Walter Scheel's 1978 visit to New Zealand.

As leader of the conservative National Party, Mr Muldoon naturally had an eye on the domestic stage. On 25 November New Zealanders will got to the polls to decide whether or not to return his party for a fourth term.

His stringent economies and staying-power are beginning to take effect.

There are signs of a two-per-cent annual growth rate and prospects of a four-per-cent increase in real gross domestic product from 1985.

Unemployment stands at 3.8 per cent. Inflation at 15 per cent is chasing wage increases of more than 18 per cent. So living standards continue to increase.

New Zealand sets greatest store by mining and energy investment prospects. A research team of New Zealand and German scientists has discovered enormous reserves, an estimated 100 million tonnes, of phosphorite.

German investment in New Zealand has so far been modest, with a mere 30 German companies running offices of their own down under.

A further 500 are represented by agents in New Zealand and 200 are represented from Sydney.

Thirty-eight joint ventures have been launched, some in the Third World, where German companies run development projects with the aid of New Zealand expert staff.

Joint Antarctic research seems sure to prove of great interest now Bonn has signed the Antarctic Treaty and set up a research station in New Zealand's section of the Antarctic land-mass.

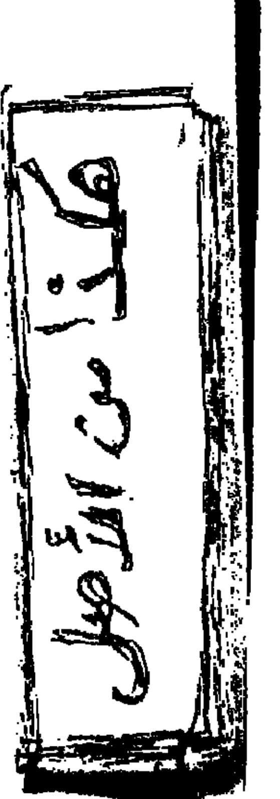
Trade between the two countries certainly has scope for development, being fairly modest as yet. Since 1976 it has averaged roughly $550m, with a 2.7-per-cent decline in 1980.

German exports, totalling DM220m, are mainly industrial, with ships heading the list. Germany imports from New Zealand mainly wool, meat, fruit and vegetables.

With German backing New Zealand hopes to conclude a trade agreement with the European Community to put paid to the uncertainty of annual negotiations on agricultural exports to the EEC.

Günther Scholz

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 28 June 1981)



■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Eagleburger gives reassurance that US wants to negotiate

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, assistant US secretary of state for European affairs, has reassured Europeans that the United States is keen to negotiate seriously with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Eagleburger, from Europe's point of view a key member of the Reagan administration, was addressing European security experts at a meeting arranged by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

The foundation is associated with the German Social Democratic Party, led by Nobel peace laureate Willy Brandt and Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Both sides at the Bonn workshop tried hard to be diplomatic in their criticism of each other. They were so successful that the SPD's Horst Ehmke was elated.

Even dyed-in-the-wool conservatives from Washington, he said, would do well to come to Bonn and see for themselves that policymakers in Germany are reliable friends of the United States.

Mr Eagleburger is a former US ambassador in Belgrade whose current responsibilities include forthcoming negotiations with Moscow on medium-range missiles in Europe.

Only once in his speech, dealing with security challenges for the 80s, did he show signs of being thin-skinned.

"I for one," he said, "am finding it ever more difficult to keep my patience when I am told 'the Americans don't want to negotiate' — often by people who, I suspect, really mean: 'I wish the Americans would refuse to negotiate so that we need not carry out our commitment to deploy the missiles.'"

He went on to make a virtual pledge: "We feel it is possible to boost the security of the alliance by means of arms limitation talks, otherwise we wouldn't be holding them. We shall be negotiating with all the energy, skill and wisdom we can muster."

Bonn Social Democrat Egon Bahr, a longstanding associate of Willy Brandt's, said Mr Eagleburger's speech contained many views they shared.

The Soviet Union must indeed be convinced that it could not be allowed to derive any advantage from its military might.

It must also be doomed to failure in any bid to pursue its political strategy of driving a wedge between Amercia and Europe.

Finally, as Mr Eagleburger had put it, Moscow must not be allowed to enjoy the fruits of cooperation with the West while at the same time sowing the seed of conflict.

Yet mistrust remained between the parties represented at the Bonn security workshop, not only between the Americans and the Germans but also among the Germans themselves.

SPD left-wingers accused the new US administration of aiming to limit nuclear hostilities to Europe by basing a new generation of medium-range missiles there.

Others, especially representatives of the Bonn government, tried hard but doubtless with no more than moderate success to to reassure doubters.

The sole objective of nuclear modernisation, doubters were told, was to co... the US strategic deterrent firmly e... to Europe (a minor theatre from ... viewpoint, as Helmut Schmidt put i... vice-versa.

Herr Bahr couched the messa... somewhat different terms. "Securi... not divisible," he said, "certainly between the United States and Eu...

He had not been as forthright at ... point in Moscow.

At the end of the conference over the third weekend in June, Schmidt arrived from Hamburg b... time Mr Eagleburger had already le...

The Chancellor reassured the A... cans, saying: "This country remai... pared to deploy the new missile."

He would do everything in his p... as head of government in Bonn ... vince at least the majority of his countrymen the twofold Nato d... was necessary.

He asked his audience to have u... standing for the fact that such a ... public debate had been held on the ... ject and assured them it had ... whatever to do with neutralism.

He compared it with the ... debate in Nevada and Utah, whe... new MX missiles were to be bas... that proves impossible," he said, "... will have repercussions elsewhere."

Willy Brandt likewise did his ba...

Continued on page 3

A European summit with the new face of France

The Luxembourg summit of EEC heads of government will be as inconclusive in terms of immediate and specific results as the March summit in Maastricht, Holland.

But it will be the first time François Mitterrand, the new French head of state, confers with his Common Market colleagues on the condition of and outlook for the European Community.

The new government in Paris may yet to have fleshed out its policy on Western Europe but sessions of the council of Ministers held since the end of May have clearly indicated that more has taken place than a mere change of goverment.

France has changed its tune. It is pursuing policies altogether differently accentuated from those of General de Gaulle, M. Pompidou and M. Giscard d'Estaing.

Take, for instance, a comment by French Finance Minister Jacques Delors, previously a European MP, to the Council of EEC Economic Affairs and Labour Ministers.

It was essential, he said, to show people who lived in our cities and worked in our fields, factories and offices what Europe could accomplish positively for them.

The new French government feels unemployment is a problem about which something ought to be done at Community level.

In the Council of Ministers responsible for the steel industry in the 10 EEC countries M. Pierre Joxe, the new French Industry Minister, energetically advocated a new principle.

If Brussels were to insist on structural reform of the steel industry and the gradual abolition of government subsidies, EEC budget funds funds must simultaneously be allocated towards providing alternative employment for redundant steelworkers.

President Mitterrand also seems to realise that the 35-hour week he promised French voters as a contribution towards "better distribution of available" would burden France with competitive disadvantages unless the 35-hour week were introduced in all EEC countries.

The problem of a fairer share of EEC financial burdens imposed by the Common Agricultural Policy is likewise seen in a different light by the new men in Paris.

Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has made it clear France does not propose to delay the debate on reform proposals.

Paris will, however, be asking whether the EEC ought not, at long last, to provide funds to promote future-orientated industries such as aviation and electronics and to set up job-creation schemes.

By means of such proposals for new EEC policies France might well tap Common Market finances for M. Mitterrand's programme and establish interests held in common with Britain, Italy, Greece and Ireland.

Bonn too would then face the crucial question whether it was willing to pay the price of European integration.

If Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is at all interested in close cooperation with the Mitterrand administration he will take care not to to limit his remarks at the Luxembourg summit to Germany's financial difficulties and his country's economic interests.

Were he to be seen to join forces with M. Mitterrand in stressing a new polity of Common Market integration with the emphases on the general public and on social considerations, Herr Schmidt would benefit by being able to bridge the gap between himself and left-wingers in his party in the long term.



(Cartoon: Walter Hanel/Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger)

Views have come to a head on ... modernisation in Germany in ... months to such a degree that the C... cellor may well not have had ti... devote sufficient thought to the ... balance of political power in the C... mon Market.

The departure from a Western E... of technocrats and change-over to a ... ropean Community in the interest of ... citizens merits attention, especially no... it is championed by the French.

None of the new French Cab... Ministers, several of whom have C... mon Market experience, have so far ... ed in terms of a national sovereignt... the Council of Ministers.

None have denied France's w... nesses. All have indicated that its ... culties are best surmounted within ... framework of the EEC.

In the context of security policy ... would be equally ill advised to argu... need for economy.

President Mitterrand's France see... provide an opportunity of EEC ... tion that could, in combination w... positive outlook on the part of the ... cial and Free Democratic coalitio... Bonn, help the Common Market ... paid to its image of being a me... fender of the status quo.

Erich Hau...

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 Jun...

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HOME AFFAIRS

FDP responsibility lies with the coalition

...chairman of the FDP, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is full of bounce. But ...ance are deceptive.

...has always been the master of the ... presenting an optimistic image in ... You can almost hear him whist... in the dark. If all that mattered for ... Liberals today were to choose be... two alternatives — sticking to the ... with the SPD or switching to ... CDU/CSU — things would be ...forward.

...other decision could a party ... in Genscher's position make ... leave a coalition that is on its last ... and join another with which to soar ... heights, notwithstanding the risk ... party fraying at the edges?

...this is not the way things are. ... is the coalition actually on its ... nor does the opposition present ...ternative.

...FDP is still closely tied to its Social Democratic partner, both in domestic and foreign policy.

...the public still considers it a task ... the two government parties to solve ... nation's fiscal and security problems. ... other words: the FDP has shoul... responsibility and must bear it. It ... not risk sneaking away, for in the ... run the damage caused by the at... tant loss of credibility would be grea... than the short-term gain of staying ... power with a different coalition.

...the question for the FDP is, therefore, how to make the present coalition ...ful.

...is here that the liberals are per... a tightrope act — not so much ... reasons of courage but because the ... expects it of them. Public censure ... land the FDP in an abyss every ... as fast as public approbation once ... soar to dizzying heights.

...Comparisons of national and state ... in the past two years show ...

...Genscher and his team have little ... but to succeed on three fronts: ... have to prove their loyalty to the ... Chancellor and to the government pro... ...me they negotiated with him; they ... to see through the budgetary ... they themselves championed — ... the fact that no party must ... from sacrificing holy cows as ... by the SPD; and they must weather the coming state elections. The last will demand additional efforts to prove the FDP's political credibility.

Last autumn's coalition agreement and the party's ties to Schmidt are the least of the problems. The FDP made sure at the time to have adequate scope of action, and should the agreement lead to problems it would in all likelihood not be the liberals but the Social Democrats who would stand accused of breach of promise.

The consolidation of the public sector finances in the form of the 1982 budget is somewhat trickier.

Right now, the FDP is trying to bridge the time until the end of July — the earliest point at which decisions will have to be made — with appeals and declarations of intent.

FDP experts speak of DM20bn that will have to be saved even before they have a complete picture of the budgetary and fiscal possibilities.

It will be interesting to see when it comes to the crunch which of the two coalition parties is really prepared to push sacrifices even if this is unpopular with its own voters.

Genscher has warned of "fake solutions". But it remains to be seen whether he will abide by his own warning . . . or did he mean to exclude certain sections of the civil service and the middle class from the belt tightening?

The bulk of the economy measures will in any event hit the man-in-the-street and thus the SPD voters.

And then there are next year's elections. Although they will concern only the state legislatures they will be influenced by national policies. The overall image of the FDP will have to be favourable or at least it will have to adapt to regional needs.

(Cartoon: Felix Mussil/Frankfurter Rundschau)

The FDP needs to be successful in Bonn if it is to weather the elections in Hamburg, Lower Saxony and Hesse. How else can it prove its significance as an independent force to the electorate?

Whatever coalition statement the FDP makes before a state election, what will matter will be to convince the voter that it will act in a credible and efficient manner should it be elected to government.

Martin E. Süskind

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 June 1981)

Continued from page 2

...US misgivings about anti-American sentiment, pacifism and neutralism ... Germany.

"It is true, mind you," he said, "that ... people today belong to a generation that has inherited Nato and does ... feel the burden of the past."

They no longer regarded America as a ... political and social model, but he sensed ... little hostility towards Americans ... travelling around Germany.

Herr Brandt did not see the seeds of ... nationalism being sown when it came to ... Western values either, although political... the concept did have some importance for Europe.

Young people today, he said, increasingly saw Europe playing a key role between the superpowers.

Rüdiger Moniac

(Die Welt, 22 June 1981)

Strauss and Kohl: the new deal

Helmut Kohl would be the opposition choice as Chancellor candidate if a decision had to be made during this legislative period, according to Franz Josef Strauss.

Strauss, the CSU chairman announced this to the press after a meeting of his party's executive committee.

Those even vaguely familiar with events within the CDU/CSU over the past six years — and especially the relationship between Kohl and Strauss — are bound to wonder what is more surprising: Strauss's statement itself or the fact that his having made it surprised no-one.

Granted, there is no need right now to pick a new Chancellor; nor does anybody know whether such a need will arise before 1984. But it would be wrong to see Strauss's statement in this light only.

Everybody still remembers the acerbic remarks the two politicians used to make about each other only a short while ago.

The animosity began with the surprise nomination by the then CDU Secretary-General Kurt Biedenkopf of Kohl as the chancellorship candidate of the 1976 election.

The differences between the two politicians became obvious during the campaign.

When Kohl failed to get the necessary majority by a narrow margin, the breakaway of the CSU on 19 November 1976 saw the nadir of the two men's relationship.

And even after the rift was mended, the situation remained precarious until that night session on 2 July 1979 when, fiercely opposed by Kohl, the CDU/CSU picked Strauss as their chancellorship candidate.

That night not only spelled a painful defeat for Kohl; it also laid the foundation for a new beginning and that process of change that prompted Strauss to make his recent statement.

During that night session, after the announcement of the delegates' vote, Kohl rose and said: "I congratulate Franz Josef Strauss on his nomination as the CDU/CSU chancellorship candidate. It is important now that we should all support him."

This was followed by a campaign in which Strauss stood no chance but which Kohl conducted as if his own destiny had been in the balance.

Though this did not tip the scales in favour of the CDU/CSU it led to a change in the Kohl-Strauss relationship.

Even before 5 October 1980 it became obvious that Kohl's zeal and effort had led to a change.

Strauss frankly admitted this and agreed even before election day that Kohl should again become the floor leader of the two conservative parties — regardless of the outcome of the election.

Kohl was wise enough at the time to do all he could to stabilise this improved relationship.

On the day after the election defeat he rebutted those who blamed the lost election on Strauss.

He also made it clear that his re-election as floor leader in no way prejudiced his future nomination as a chancellorship candidate and stressed that the conservatives would stick to the platform on which they had campaigned.

Everything that has or has not happened in the interim is based on these decisions: the failure of internal self-accusations within the party to materialise, the self-assurance and cohesiveness of the conservatives, the successful restructuring of their parliamentary body and the changed atmosphere surrounding this body.

Whenever Kohl visits Strauss in Munich they go mountain hiking together. This obviously helps party unity.

Attempts at making the CDU redraft its policy have failed.

Seen in this light, the statement by the CSU chairman can no longer be taken as spur-of-the-moment remark by a man who has to answer an unexpected question out of the blue.

There is much to indicate that it was Kohl's self-restriction that enabled Strauss to say that he was still the number one conservative.

But of course Strauss restricted his statement to the necessity of naming a chancellorship candidate before this legislative period is over.

The question as to who was to be nominated in the more likely case of the present government serving its full term went unanswered — and probably not only because it was not and probably not only because it was not asked.

Restraint was called for in any event if Strauss was not to harm the interests of Gerhard Stoltenberg. Of all the politicians in the running for a possible chancellorship candidacy in 1984, Stoltenberg is, apart from Kohl, the most promising.

Strauss is also unlikely to have forgotten that Stoltenberg campaigned for him along with Kohl in the last election and that he had been prepared to serve as the second man in a Strauss cabinet.

Karl Feldmeyer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 June 1981)

■ NATO

Maintaining the bullet-proofed vest along the northern flank

Vidar Wibken of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry is at a loss to understand the excitement that swept several European countries after the news that Oslo was to allow the United States to establish depots of heavy military equipment, vehicles and armaments on Norwegian territory.

This permission given by one Nato ally to another has been interpreted as though it were a departure from previous Norwegian policy.

Mr Wibken, whose brief at the Foreign Ministry is Nato affairs, notes in passing, as it were, that Norway has allowed other Nato countries to use its military installations since the 50s.

Allied troops may never have been regularly based in Norway, but there is no intention of a change of policy in either respect.

The German Bundesmarine, for instance, has for years maintained storage facilities in Norway, including fuel supplies.

So it is no more than logical for equipment to be kept in cold storage for the US brigade that is intended to reinforce the North Atlantic pact's weak northern flank in the event of an emergency.

"We have always been keen to have heavy US equipment stored in this country," Mr Wibken says. It sounds as though the Norwegians hope the Americans will as a result feel under greater obligation to send men in when they are needed.

"The United States has so far only made declarations of intent," he says, "unlike Canada, which plays an important part for us, being the only country committed to sending troops over here."

A Canadian brigade is firmly earmarked for deployment in a certain part of Norway. The Canadians, he says, know how to look after themselves in snow and ice.

The British have also left behind a certain amount of equipment after manoeuvres in Norway, but the question currently being asked all along Nato's northern flank, which consists of Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, Norway and Britain, is whether this equipment will ever be used again (in exercises, that is).

Few topics are being discussed as intensively in Northern Europe at present as the future shape of British security policy after the current round of defence spending cuts by Whitehall.

It is worth noting that the debate is not heated, any more than is the reception of news about the latest Soviet threat or the increase in strength of the Red Fleet.

Information is given and received in a cool and unimpassioned manner, with refreshingly little of the missionary ardour that occasionally characterises both supporters and opponents of a powerful Nato.

Even so, observers are wondering what the consequences will be for the Royal Navy, and this is a question no-one can yet answer.

Mrs Thatcher not only sacked Keith Speed, Navy Secretary, but also imposed an information clamp-down. Even British naval correspondents have little more than speculation and letters from retired naval officers to go on — apart from official pronouncements.

Defence Minister John Nott has nonetheless vehemently denied surmises that the Royal Navy, which once ruled the waves, is due to be downgraded to the role of a mere coast guard.

So Whitehall would seem for the time being to have gone back to the drawing-board.

Vice-Admiral Günter Fromm, C-in-C of the Bundesmarine and based in Glücksburg, near Flensburg on the Baltic, would not like to give the impression that panic is in the air:

"British naval cuts would not put the overall concept of the Western maritime powers out of joint. Cuts in the British Army of the Rhine would be much more serious and alarming.

"Yet if the fighting strength of the Royal Navy were to be cut by 35 per cent there would undeniably be a gap in Western defences and Nato would be the weaker for it."

A little further north, in Karup, Denmark, Lt-Gen. Otto K. Lind, C-in-C of the Baltic approaches, admits that: "Any cuts, be they in the Royal Navy or the BAOR, would have repercussions on us."

General Lind, a realist in uniform and a man with a political frame of mind, frankly concedes that Nato's northern flank could not possibly be defended without reinforcements.

Without batting an eyelid he confirms reports that Soviet amphibious units have been enlarged to include hovercraft, although they are highly vulnerable and thus not altogether as dangerous as has been claimed.

"We are none too keen on these craft," he says, "but they have yet to bring about any change in our concept."

General Lind then takes up an idea first voiced by a former Bonn head of state, the late Gustav Heinemann. President Heinemann said that for the sake of peace the soldier ought to be prepared to call his very profession into question.

General Lind, who is not given to dismissing as harmless the growing Soviet naval strength or the troop build-up on the Kola peninsula, ends on a reflective note:

"War between Denmark and Norway has grown inconceivable. So has war between Germany and France. When will war between East and West be out of the question?"

Norway, the northernmost Nato country, agrees by and large with Germany that the way to prevent wars is to combine defence and detente.

"We remain firmly convinced," says Vidar Wibken, "that security entails both defence and detente. The policy of the West must be calculable.

"We must also hold to the fact that Nato terrain will not be expanded. The sole objective must be to protect allied territory."

He adds that similar comments could just as readily have been elicited from the Bonn Foreign Ministry.

Norway is most alarmed about the arms build-up in the East, about Afghanistan and about Poland. "But in common with most Europeans," Mr Wibken says, "we feel the United States ought to be reminded that the Soviet Union is not invariably to blame."

This too is a view Bonn and Oslo hold in common, although Bonn government officials would not be as frank in voicing it.

Oslo, he continues, is keen t[...] East-West talks continue. Dialogue [...] feature of security policy includes [...] control negotiations.

"We are having certain diffic[ulties] with the Reagan administration o[n this] score," he says. "We must som[ehow find out] whether Moscow is really interest[ed in] negotiations. That is why talks o[n me]dium-range missiles must be held s[...]

"We endorse the twofold Nato [deci]sion but attach great importance t[o the] negotiation aspect, and we are [...] because progress is proving so slow."

This is the point at which the [views] of Bonn and Oslo differ. In p[...] Norway has no intention of [allowing] allied troops to be permanently [based on] Norwegian soil; Oslo is also [...] opposed to nuclear weapons o[n its terri]tory.

This is due in part to consi[deration] for neighbouring Finland and S[weden], both of which are neutral, and [...] ally Denmark.

For a wide range of historical [, econo]mic and political reasons the[se] countries are closely linked, so [...] must bear Scandinavian secu[rity in] mind.

Military planners at Afnorth, [...] northern Europe HQ in Kolsa[s near] Oslo, have their worries but [...] them in sober language that is [...]ingly different from what one [...] expect of strategic buffs.

They are worried about the w[...] of Nato's air defences in their a[rea...] unhappy with the Soviet troop b[uild-up] on the Kola peninsula.

A German Nato officer who pr[...] not to be named says Kola is the [...] military base in world history.

But Afnorth staff officers al[so ap]preciate that if the Soviet Union w[ere to] forgo naval armament it would [...] dispensing with its prerogative of [...]ing world power politics.

One naval officer warns again[st ...]rating the Red Fleet. Its ratin[gs ...] lack motivation, or so Western intel[li]gence reports indicate:

"When Soviet ships spend six to e[...] months on the high seas crews are [un]derstandably browned off."

British plans to cut defence spen[ding] are also seen from the vantage p[oint of] Kolsas. "If the British really were t[o ...] the Royal Navy there certainly wo[uld be] serious consequences for Nato," o[ne of]ficer notes.

Might the Bundesmarine then h[ave to] rush into the breach? Its opera[tional] area has already been extended [...] when all is said and done.

Where might the boundaries of [Bun]desmarine operational activities the[n lie?] The answer to this one is wryly [...]

"I have been in the navy for [...] many years and I can't remember [...] having seen a boundary out at sea."

No-one in London is much the [wiser about] what is going to happen to th[e Royal] Navy. Mrs Thatcher has ordered [brain]storming sessions, ideas are bein[g con]sidered, plans are still under wrap[s].

The only point on which [...] sources are adamant is that rep[orts by] German peace research workers [...] sense. There is no truth in rumo[urs that] Britain's new Trident nuclear sub[s will] be fitted out with a total of 2,5[...] mic warheads.

Britain's defence budget has, [...]tally, been overstrained by the [...] phase-out of Polaris nuclear sub[s] and their replacement by Poseidon[...]

The Trident programme is e[xpected] to cost £5bn over the next 10 ye[ars], this estimate, at today's prices, [...] be too low.

Four Trident subs are currently [...]

Continued on page 7

Nato's northern flank

Franz Joseph Land (Russian)
Spitzbergen (Norwegian, demilitarised)
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)
Greenland (Danish)
Barents Sea
Bear Island (Norwegian)
Jan Mayen (Norwegian)
Kola
Norwegian Sea
ICELAND
NORWAY
FINLAND
USSR
Faroe Islands (Danish)
Shetlands (British)
BRITAIN
North Sea
SWEDEN
DENMARK
IRELAND
Baltic
700km
Nato
Warsaw Pact
A424

■ THE EEC

Ingenuity behind keeping trade not so free

A German lorry driver with a consignment of knitwear was stopped [at] the French border en route to Paris. He didn't get to Paris. An unfamiliar [for]m handed to him by French officials, [to] be filled in "for statistical purposes", [wa]s too complicated.

Despite a long telephone call to his [em]ployer, the driver was forced to leave [the] consignment at the border and return [...].

This is one example of how EEC [coun]tries are managing to hinder im[por]ts by using red tape.

In theory, trade should be free and [un]hampered within the Community. But [in] practice, the first thing that happens [whe]n goods cross an EEC border is to [ma]ke offset payments to make up for [dif]ferences in VAT and other consumer [tax]es.

Technical standards also vary from [co]untry to country.

A tide of safety, packaging, labelling [an]d other standards keeps 100,000 cus[to]ms officers in the EEC nations busy.

The knitwear consignment held up at [th]e French border did not go through [fo]r five weeks. The new procedure was [ta]ken by French government because [l]ocal industry was feeling the pinch [u]nder the weight of dramatically rising [i]mports of such goods especially from Italy.

Other textile exporters have to present random samples at the borders which [ar]e then tested to find out whether they actually come from Germany or whether they were imported from Hong Kong.

This can take months.

But the EEC's textile manufacturers largely have themselves to blame for their problems with the customs officers.

It was they who complained to the Brussels Commission, eventually prompting it to negotiate import restrictions with 33 Third World countries and to assign a specific import quota to each member nation of the Community.

To prevent Taiwanese T-shirts from getting to France via the Federal Republic of Germany, French customs officers are now again scrutinising certificates of origin, although this is incompatible with the fundamental principles of a tariff union.

VAT rates in the Community now range from 10 per cent in Luxembourg to 25 per cent in Ireland, hence the first problem for the customs men.

Due to empty state coffers that have forced finance ministers to act unilaterally in setting VAT rates, all efforts at harmonising them have failed.

Customs officers also have to ensure that all technical standards are complied with.

An example is new machinery and appliance safety regulations introduced in April.

If there is an accident involving a foreign product, the manufacturer has to prove to a French court that safety standards have been observed.

If he can't do that, he faces liability.

The onus of proof makes the risk too much for many smaller manufacturers, who would rather play safe and forget about exporting.

Other examples of border games:

Last November, the Italians closed 21 of their 33 customs checkpoints used to handle steel imports — allegedly due to a shortage of qualified people.

The Brussels Commission objected, and 12 of the posts shut down have now reopened.

Give and take in the EEC

EEC Commission estimates for 1981 in DMm

Net losers (More paid in than received)

Net gainers (More received than paid in)

EC

Fed. Rep. of Germany	DM4869m
Britain	1869
France	1062
Belgium & Luxembourg	2161
Ireland	1708
Italy	1644
Denmark	1338
Holland	1203

G 3855

In the meantime, regulation introduced by France and Italy stipulating that clothing must have the manufacturer's label, has backfired.

Though the regulation stemmed the tide of cheap textiles imported into France (primarily from Italy) it also hampered the export business of the major couturiers in Paris who were embarrassed to put their labels on off-the-peg clothing sold in Milan's department stores.

For a while, the British issued taxi licences only to drivers with British cars.

The Italians barred German television sets due to what they called incorrect labelling. The French issued a regulations to the effect that all foreign exporters must have a representative office in Paris.

Many a foreign manufacturer has had to wait for months or even years before his electrical appliances were given the German safety seal.

Germany's extensive DIN standards recently prompted a Belgian bank to accuse the German market of being one of the best protected in Europe.

It was also German hair-splitting that led to one of the most spectacular rulings, in February 1979, by the European Court.

It involved a French liqueur, *Cassis de Dijon*, that contained less than the German minimum level of 32 per cent alcohol. So its import was banned.

The European court reversed this. It ruled that the drink could not be kept out of Germany because it neither was dangerous to health nor contravened consumer protection legislation.

The Brussels Commission regards this case as a step towards stopping arbitrary discrimination disguised as technical standards.

Germany's new EEC Commissioner, Karl-Heinz Narjes takes every opportunity to encourage businessmen and associations to inform Brussels of all chicanery.

He has so far received 400 complaints, one-fifth of them in the past four months.

Experience shows that transgressors give in rather readily as soon as the Brussels officials take a firm stand.

Of the 1,500 cases handled by the Commission since the EEC came into being, only 15 wound up before the European Court.

But the EEC Commission is so understaffed that it frequently takes months or even years to follow up complaints and reach a final decision.

The protectionists pin their hopes on this time lag. After all, a few months are frequently enough to get foreign competitors off a hotly contested market or to reroute the trade flow or bridge a slump.

It is this time element that the French have been using with absolute virtuosity.

Petra Schelinski

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 12 June 1981)

A passport to uniformity

A uniform EEC passport will be available from 1 January 1985. [Fro]m that date national passports will [cea]se to exist.

Individual member nations will be [abl]e to issue the EEC variety earlier if [the]y want to.

A decision to introduce the new passport was made in 1974, but has only [no]w been given the green light.

At the time of the original decision, [po]liticians little realised what problems [we]re in store.

There has been a tug of war for years [ove]r colour. Now the Germans call it [...]," the French "bordeaux red" and [the] English "burgundy red."

Then there was the debate on whether "European Community" should be above [th]e name of the country concerned or [bel]ow it.

In the end, the ministers agreed on a [so]mewhat complicated solution: the [cov]er will now carry the words "European Community," the name of the [co]untry and the word "Passport" in the [nat]ional language of the country concerned.

This will be repeated in full on page [...] followed by a page with the photo[gra]ph and the personal data of the hol[de]r in three languages. The document [wi]ll have 32 pages.

The Community member states as[su]me that even countries like the Soviet [U]nion (which has still not officially re[co]gnised the EEC) will fully accept the [ne]w passport as a travel document.

Hans-Peter Ott

(Bremer Nachrichten, 24 June 1981)

Community's motor is in a stutter

EEC policy has degenerated to little more than a series of summit conferences.

The decision-making processes have been paralysed because three nations, France, Italy and Holland, are forming or reshuffling governments.

At the same time, everyone is blocking everyone else, and the policies of the three major countries are becoming increasingly nationalistic.

The tortuously created Community policy is in danger of collapsing.

The new EEC Commission, the Community's executive branch, is doing nothing to put the idling engine into gear.

The commissioners obviously prefer to make speeches at home in order to keep a foot in the door of national politics.

In fact, the Commission is barely putting any politically binding proposals before the Council of Ministers, restricting itself instead to giving advice.

The new Europarliament engages in regional and national lobbying and the Council of Ministers has long ceased being the political instrument with which to promote Community policy.

Horse trading over national gains has paralysed all meaningful policy measures. The evidence of paralysis is mounting: there is the protracted cod war between Britain and its Community partners; the mutton war between Paris and London; and, of course, unilateral action of the individual member nations in Tokyo aimed at bringing about Japanese export restrictions — something which runs counter to Community principles.

In the agricultural sector, the only fully integrated Community policy, there are signs indicating a trend towards renationalisation.

There are new German-French tensions in the offing here because Paris wants to counter the general ban on boosting agricultural incomes through Community funds by national subsidy programmes.

Even more dangerous to the Community policy are certain financial trends, like the freeze of the EEC budget imposed by London, Paris and Bonn.

This provides for the budget of the overall Community policy to be restricted to DM55bn a year for at least the next five years. The amount is less than 0.7 per cent of the Community GNP.

So what remains of Community policy? This foot-on-the-brake policy in the wake of the veto right of the partners in the Council of Ministers which General de Gaulle introduced is the worst blow to the Community because it means that, given an average inflation rate of 12 per cent, EEC policy is being financially strangled.

A crisis meeting of EEC heads of government is being held this month and another will be in December.

There is little doubt that this one will be described as a "relative success" as was the failure at Maastricht, in Holland, earlier this year.

It will be said that no resolutions had been expected in the first place.

Hans Wimmer

(Allgemeine Zeitung, 23 June 1981)

■ FINANCE

World economy in the process of developing a new interdependence

The world economy is passing through a phase of far-reaching change. It is a process of transition that is changing the structures of national economies and of world trade as a whole.

These regional and structural changes can be termed the most important development of our era.

This transition merits more attention than the ideological and political demand for what is known as the New International Economic Order.

The North-South dispute over the redistribution of assets and the transfer of technology is heated and highly topical.

But we must not overlook the fact that the world market, which now consists of more than 150 widely differing countries with a wide range of economic systems, climatic zones, races and mentalities, is the natural form of satisfying mankind's need for trade across frontiers.

The system governing this world economy can only be one of free and open markets. That is, a world market economy rather than a world planned economy.

Only thus can a free international division of labour that is based on performance and competition develop and provide equal opportunity for all, including the Third World and the East Bloc.

Developments of the past 30 years have led to the emergence of many forms of interdependent relations on a global scale — in spite of differences in the levels of development and political or economic systems between East and West and North and South.

These developments correspond to economic laws and mark the beginning of a new era.

A major feature is growing interdependence which is overcoming narrow national frontiers despite the fact that politics are in many instances bogged down in national egotism.

The immediate post-war years saw the emergence of conflicting blocs, of East and West. This led to the division of the world economy into two camps, the capitalist in the West and the socialist in the East — one of the most important results of World War II in the post-Stalin era.

The bipolar world economy pattern extended beyond East and West in the late 1950s to include the Third World.

The new grouping marking the end of the colonial era in Asia and Africa had not only political but economic objectives as well in its bid to overcome poverty, famine and underdevelopment in the South.

Ever since, there has been a new world economy trend emerging as a third force on top of the Western industrial countries and the Eastern planned economy nations.

In other words, we now have a world consisting of North, East and South with three economic concepts.

This tripartite division which long prevailed is now gradually becoming more differentiated — not only in the West and East but in the South as well.

The change continues and has the effect of creating more flexibility both inwardly and outwardly, thus countering centralism, the division into blocs and polarisation.

The economic picture of the world is becoming more colourful and polycentric.

By now, there are five main areas of the world economy: North, East, South, Opec and China. Their weight and importance are subject to constant change.

One of their characteristics is that they are not separate entities but overlap, meaning that positive and negative developments are not confined but affect the others as well.

Today's world economy is completely different. Ours is an actual world economy era in the true sense.

Modern science and technology have brought about a radical change of market structures. And modern means of communication have brought us closer to our neighbours worldwide.

Thus the area in which we live and trade is growing wider and more universal from year to year.

What we are faced with now is a complex, multipolar world economy with a wide range of sectors and regions which — more or less integrated — are part of a whole.

This development makes it impossible to revert to the old autarchy and national isolation because the vital and pressing problems of our era (world population, world food and monetary problems) can no longer be solved nationally.

Protectionism, which keeps rearing its head, is one of the main dangers for free world trade.

Protectionism hampers the free flow of trade and has many forms affecting many branches of industry such as textiles steel, fishing, etc. It can manifest itself in the form of self restriction agreements, hidden subsidies, non-tariff trade barriers, currency manipulation and many other variations on a theme.

Today we can no longer achieve world prosperity through a policy of isolation and autarchy. This would only lead up a blind alley. We can only achieve it through more worldwide trade subject to the classical laws of competition which have their special advantages for each individual country.

The change that is taking place has forced all involved in the world economy to cooperate more closely in their own interests.

This applies not only to trade and monetary matters but even more to production and technology.

Patent exchanges, licence agreements, joint ventures and private ca[...] investments are only different form[s of] this international interdependence.

The Federal Republic of Germany [is a] telling example of the proportions [this] has reached.

German direct investments [abroad] and foreign investments in Germ[any] stood at DM130bn at the end of 1980.

This interdependence will contin[ue to] grow together with world trade wh[ich] has for a number of years been outst[rip]ping the growth rate of global indus[trial] production.

Even the still largely "closed" [eco]nomies of the East Bloc countri[es are] succumbing to this trend.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev [recog]nised this as far back as 1976 [at the] 25th Communist Party Congress [and] Prime Minister Tikhonov confirm[ed it] recently when he said: "The So[viet] Union's course towards a broad de[ve]lopment of international economic [co]peration remains unchanged."

All this makes for promising pers[pec]tives. We must not permit the pre[sent] bleak economic situation worldwide [to] obscure the promise that lies in lo[ng-]term developments which will be m[ark]ed by nuclear energy, computer tech[no]logy, microelectronics, the exploita[tion] of the oceans and space colonisation.

International meshing in the ma[tters] of politics and the economy will m[ake] for an entirely new scenario in the y[ear] 2000.

This is a challenge to our busin[ess]men, industrialists, engineers, scient[ists] and politicians — a challenge to fi[nd] answers and arrive at bold decisions.

Professor Matthias Schmi[tt]

(Der Tagesspiegel, 21 June 1[981])

Foreign trade performance heads German optimism

In the view of many, the German economy has reached the turning point and is preparing itself for an upswing.

It would be unrealistic to be too optimistic, but there are encouraging signs.

One is that the decline in the first months of the year was not as dramatic as many had feared.

And then there is industrial demand. In April alone, this rose 6.5 per cent against March, largely due to some major deals.

Ever since the beginning of the year, demand, though fluctuating, has clearly become livelier; and production can only be called stable.

Foreign trade was clearly in the vanguard of this revitalisation. The continuing deutschemark weakness has made German goods cheaper and more competitive on world markets.

But even so, the major companies reporting large orders are loath to attribute this solely to the deutschemark depreciation.

So have we actually not only reached but passed the turning point? It is too early to tell, due to the imponderables.

Domestic demand, especially by the private consumer, is still sluggish. Nor is it quite certain that foreign demand will provide reliable impulses that will activate a boom.

The inclination to invest which can



only be termed robust is beginning to flag in some sectors. Stocks are another unknown quantity.

The construction industry is still in the doldrums and bankruptcies are nearing new records. But, like the continued unemployment, they must probably be seen in the light of a certain time lag.

It is above all the high interest rates that are curbing business. This is aggravated still further by bottlenecks in certain investment-intensive sectors.

There is no improvement of the inflation rate in sight, in spite of predictions to the contrary. Thus the overused term "split upswing" seems justified.

There are also two other monthly indicators that make a swift recovery doubtful: the still critical position of Germany's balance of payments and the inability of our fiscal policy to engender confidence through rehabilitation measures.

It now seems fairly certain that our current account deficit this year will not drop to the hoped for DM22bn. Instead, it is likely to be DM30bn or more.

A projection of the poor March performance suggests a deficit of a much[...] as DM40bn, though the good Apri[l] figures seem to indicate an amount [...] below DM30bn.

Be this as it may, we are still liv[ing] beyond our means.

The deficit of international confide[nce] from which this country is still suffer[ing] is getting worse due to indecisive fis[cal] policy.

The high interest rates are not [...] due to US policy but are largely ho[me-]made as a result of our failure to reh[ab]ilitate the nation's finances.

Instead of a bold concept that wo[uld] put our state finances back into sha[pe,] the problems are being minimised.

Though it is true that the decline [has] been halted, it is by no means unlik[ely] that the uncertainties will remain w[ith] us throughout the year.

The hoped for turning point in [...] summer could well be delayed [...] 1982, which would aggravate social [and] labour problems.

The question whether Germany's e[co]nomy will soon revert to medium-te[rm] growth is more important than [...] crystal-ball gazing.

For only this will decide whether [we] have to come to terms with years [of] stagnation or whether we can revert [to] moderate growth. The monthly fluc[tua]tions of the economic indicators pale [in] the light of this question.

Still, the chances of an upswing ha[ve] not deteriorated — and this is more [than] we dared hope for at the beginning [of] the year.

Peter Gill[...]

(Die Welt, 24 June 1[981])

COMMERCE

Hamburg's port gateway to the world

[O]n 7 May it was exactly 792 years [s]ince Kaiser Barbarossa gave Ham[burg] ships the right to sail free of cus[toms] duty "from the sea right to the [...]

[Ha]mburg now celebrates that day as [the] port's birthday. The annual event [attracts] thousands.

[An]d there is still a whiff of adventure [and] far-flung places surrounding the [harbou]r. But is the port of Hamburg [what] it used to be?

[The] water of the Elbe River and its [tribu]taries is grey-green and evil smell[ing.] The Elbe fishermen are on the [verge] of ruin because what fish there is [left] in the river is contaminated by pol[lutan]ts, and the shipyards are fighting [for] survival and laying off workers.

[A] sightseeing tour in one of the har[bour] launches shows the sad picture of [man]y idle dry docks.

[A]nd even ship launchings, once fes[tive] affairs, have become dreary.

The overseas passenger terminals are [onl]y occasionally occupied by foreign [nav]al vessels or windjammers. Most of [the]m are open to the public during their [sta]y in port and the Hamburgers flock [to] them in droves.

The big liners are a thing of the past, [liv]e only in the memories of the older [ge]neration.

Once every other day there is a ferry [sail]ing to England, and during the sum[m]er months there is daily traffic to the [islan]d of Heligoland — but what is all [this] compared to the liner traffic of [...]?

[Th]e new *Astor*, due to be commi[ssion]ed shortly, is supposed to bring [som]e of the old lustre back to Hamburg. [R]ight now it is still being fitted out [for] its maiden voyage as a cruise ship [ne]xt month.

The Hamburg consortium that com[mis]sioned the *Astor* seems to have [bee]n motivated by nostalgia rather than [vau]nted Hanseatic nose for business.

The St. Pauli fish market in the har[bou]r area which opens on Sunday morn[ing]s at 6 is still visited by thousands of [peo]ple though there is more trading in [fru]it and Dutch flowers than in fish.

Hamburg's best seafood restaurant has [no]w moved away from the harbour.

[An]d St. Pauli at night, with its famous [Re]eperbahn (sometimes called the [wor]ld's most sinful mile), has lost its [for]mer romantic flair.

[Lo]ve-starved sailors are barely in evidence since the short times ships spend in port these days and Third World crews aren't paid enough to visit brothels.

Instead of sea shanties, it is disco music that now permeates the Reeperbahn; and those who still want to take in some of the old, tarry pub atmosphere must be prepared to seek it outside the actual harbour area.

If they are lucky they will then be able to hear the famous Barmbek band, consisting of more than 30 ancient musicians, playing traditional Hamburg songs and making for an inimitable and genuine Hamburg harbour atmosphere.

Occasionally the Reverend Kuhfuss of St. Michael's Church (Hamburg's famous *Michel*) is also among the patrons — usually after midnight. His is a tough job since every "real Hamburger" must be confirmed in the *Michel*.

The *Michel* is as much part of the harbour as St. Pauli and the fish market and as the tugs with their skilful skippers.

But has not all this lost some of its tang? Hamburg is now solid with new industries that are totally independent of a harbour; and the city of merchants und shipowners has become a metropolis of trade union officials, of oil and press magnates — and of soccer stars.

Even so, Hamburg still deservedly carries its label of being the gateway to the world, and it owes this only to its harbour.

Hamburg's Economic Affairs Senator Jürgen Steinert does not exaggerate when he says: "When the harbour sneezes the city is in danger of developing pneumonia."

The most expensive residential areas are near the water, be it the Elbe River or the Alster — preferably with a view of the water. But even those who are not privileged to live there are reminded of the nearness to the sea whenever there is heavy fog and foghorns can be heard miles away.

One of the favourite jokes skippers of sightseeing launches tell their passengers is about the captain who, during a peasouper, sends the cabin boy down below to get the music score sheets so that the foghorn can be tuned.

Yet as long as the foghorns blare the heart of the city continues to function.



Hamburg: ships and Dutch flowers.

(Photo: Hamburg Information)

The jobs of more than 100,000 people hinge directly or indirectly on the harbour which is the guarantor of prosperity.

Right now, the city of Hamburg is beset by party-political disputes. But what a chronicler of the 1920s wrote still applies: "When it comes to matters of shipping and the harbour there is but one party in Hamburg: the Hamburg Party."

Despite occasional disputes about further development of the harbour, Hamburg's politicians agree that there should be no cutting of corners when it comes to harbour facilities; for without them the city would not be viable.

Only thanks to its harbour is Hamburg Germany's foreign trade hub.

The city boasts the world's second-largest number (after New York) of consulates and is an international shopping centre.

The People's Republic of China had sound reasons to pick Hamburg as the seat of its foreign trade office for the whole of Europe.

More than 60 per cent of this country's trade with China goes through the port of Hamburg.

The city also handles more cargo than any other German port and — despite the recession — it is leaving other German ports far behind. Hamburg's rivalry with Bremen has long been decided in Hamburg's favour. This is the more remarkable in view of its geographic disadvantages.

Hamburg has been stripped of its hinterland due to the division of Germany, and it is 100km up-river from the open sea.

But by investing billions of deutschemarks since the war, the city has managed to offset these advantages and is today considered one of the world's fastest cargo handling ports with the shortest turn-round times.

But in other areas, too, Hamburg has adapted to new developments in time.

Container traffic now accounts for 40 per cent of the cargo notwithstanding the disadvantage that containers need much more space than other types of freight.

While a conventional freighter requires about four acres of harbour space a container ship needs 30 acres.

And since container traffic will continue to increase, the city has to build new piers.

Experts agree that, despite the present doldrums in world trade, the tonnage of sea freight will continue to rise.

Says harbour construction manager Dieter Nagel: "Unless we stay on the ball today, tomorrow's sea traffic will bypass us."

Herr Nagel can be certain of receiving every possible support from City Hall.

The heart of the harbour is the Free Port. It is one of the oldest and largest of its kind in the world. All shipping and cargo traffic in the Free Port is relieved of all customs formalities.

Goods can be stored for any length of time, they can be traded and viewed and they can be processed there if necessary.

There are many types of goods that are handled in transit only and thus never pass German customs.

The huge sheds house goods from all parts of the world, and no-one knows their exact value. Among them are not only such classical commodities as tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoa and spices but also oriental carpets and technical goods all the way to the most sophisticated computer installations.

Hamburg has for decades been Europe's most important transit port. Many East Bloc countries, especially the GDR, and other nations like Austria and Switzerland channel most of their overseas exports and imports through Hamburg. Every fifth ton of cargo is in transit.

The Hamburgers are obviously anxious to retain their edge over foreign competitors, and even if the harbour has changed its appearance in the past few decades, its importance to the city remains.

Henning Röhl

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 19 June 1981)

Continued from page 4

[...], each with 16 nuclear missiles and [a pa]yload of eight MIRV (independently [tar]getable) warheads each.

The total number of warheads cur[rent]ly envisaged is thus 512. No-one in [Lo]ndon has any idea how the figure [of 5]00 can have been arrived at. It is cer[tain]ly wrong.

The Trident programme is one of the [key] features of British security policy [and] is absolutely cut and dried, apart, [tha]t is, from what a Nato admiral put as [foll]ows:

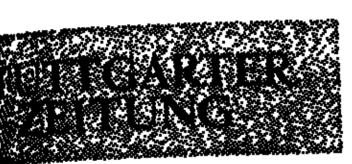
"There can be no shadow of doubt [tha]t Great Britain will stand by its [com]mitments on Nato's northern flank." The only moot point is how it is to [do] so.

Ulrich Mackensen

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 June 1981)

ENERGY

Karlsruhe centre a pioneer of nuclear research



...rlsruhe nuclear research centre, set up 25 years ago in 1956, was the ...facility of its kind in the Federal ...blic of Germany, which had not ...since regained sovereignty.

...quarter of a century ago it was circ...pectly referred to as a reactor sta... with a number of research institutes ...ched, although most people referred ...simply as the reactor.

...varia and North Rhine-Westphalia ...keen to house the proposed nuclear ...arch establishment too, but Baden-...ttemberg had a head's start.

...y virtue of the uranium deposits in ... Black Forest Baden-Württemberg ...been on the atomic energy study ...mmission set up by the Bonn Econo...c Affairs Ministry since 1952.

...In 1953 the *Land* government in ...ttgart suggested Karlsruhe as a suit...e location for the first German nuc...r reactor. Bonn Chancellor Konrad ...denauer gave it the go-ahead and pre...rence over Munich and Aachen.

On 19 July 1956 Franz Josef Strauss, ...inister of Atomic Affairs, signed the ...greement setting up the Karlsruhe re...arch centre, in which the Bonn go...ernment held a 30-per-cent and the ...den-Württemberg government a 20-...cent stake.

...e remainder was owned by a special ...ce company previously established ...92 industrial firms, but they with...w from the project in 1963, donating ...ir DM 30m shareholding to a new ...mpany.

The new company was 75-per-cent ...ed by the Bonn government, with ... government of Baden-Württemberg ...lding the remainder. In 1972 the ...deral government increased its share ...90 per cent, thereby easing the finan...l burden on the *Land.*

Roughly DM7bn in public money ...s been invested in Karlsruhe Nuclear ...earch Centre Ltd, its name since ...78, and about DM470m a year in ...ent years.

"Has it been worthwhile?" asks Stutt...t Economic Affairs Minister Rudolf ...le in the silver jubilee *festschrift.* ...answer:

"I must say, unconditionally, that it ..., as far as I and Baden-Württemberg ...e concerned."

At major research institutes of this ...d it was never possible to detail the ...urn on capital, but it the scientific ...utation of the establishment and its ...ff were any guide he was convinced ... balance was in the black, he cau...usly noted.

Twenty-five years ago a staff of 120 or ... worked at preparing for the first ex...rimental reactor, which was to be built ...hin the bounds of the city on the ...ks of the Rhine.

An Emnid market research survey had ...own that 63 per cent of men ques...ned in the city were in favour of the ...ctor and only 15 per cent against it.

Karlsruhe women were more cautious, ...ly 27 per cent approving.

The centre was then set up 15km out...e the city limits in a forest where the grand-dukes used to hunt, but not because the womenfolk were unhappy.

The risk of flooding on the site originally envisaged made the project so costly that the shareholders felt relocation was essential.

Joseph Gross, *Landrat* of Karlsruhe administration district, was soon convinced of the advantages of the centre and jawboned local officials like a missionary to persuade them how important and harmless it was.

The centre now covers a site two-and-a-half kilometres long and one kilometre wide and employs 5,200 people, of whom 2,000 work for subsidiaries such as the agency for reprocessing spent nuclear fuel and for contractors.

Karlsruhe nuclear research centre is not only a major employer; by the end of 1979 orders worth DM 2.4bn had been placed with firms in Baden-Württemberg and equipment and supplies worth DM 2.2bn ordered from elsewhere in Germany and abroad.

The original reactor will not see out the silver jubilee year. Towards the end of 1981 it is to be phased out as outmoded and inefficient.

It cannot be demolished, however, until a satisfactory final resting-place has been found for its contaminated waste.

Intermediate storage of nuclear waste already presents Karlsruhe with problems. A disused salt mine in Asse, near Brunswick, will not be available again as a storage facility until 1989.

So Karlsruhe itself will have to provide storage facilities for an estimated 100,000 drums of low-grade radioactive waste, 3,000 drums of medium-grade waste and 100 cubic metres of high-grade waste.

Investment in intermediate storage facilities is estimated at DM 40m. About 10 per cent of the waste, incidentally, is from hospitals, other research institutes in Baden-Württemberg and industrial consumers of radioactive material.

Karlsruhe is the nuclear waste dump for the entire *Land.* But about 75 per cent of its R & D budget goes towards nuclear technology, the main item, at 30 per cent, being the fast breeder reactor project.

Then come reprocessing and waste disposal, nuclear safety and underground storage, with a further five per cent going towards fusion research.

The future of Karlsruhe as a nuclear research centre is first and foremost a political issue, with Bonn Research Minister Andreas von Bülow having announced that 7.5 per cent of jobs at major research establishments are to be phased out over the next three to five years. That would mean 260 redundancies at Karlsruhe and the works council has already protested against this wilful destruction of jobs.

In view of the Federal government's need to economise and the resulting tension the silver jubilee ceremony at Stuttgart's Badisches Staatstheater is sure to be felt by some to be inappropriate.

The Karlsruhe nuclear research centre.

(Photo: Kernforschungszentrum, Karlsruhe)

With scientists from all over the world due to attend and President Carstens due to come from Bonn to address the meeting, it is certainly a convenient opportunity for protest by way of a precautionary measure.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 June 1981)

State of play in Germany's atomic power programme

Fourteen nuclear power stations with a combined capacity of 9,000 megawatts are currently operational in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Between them they use an annual 250 tonnes of enriched uranium and produce 250 tonnes of spent nuclear fuel that has to be disposed of.

Heads of government in Bonn and the *Länder* agreed on 28 September 1979 on a nuclear waste disposal concept to deal with the situation until the mid-80s. Its main features are as follows:

A nuclear fuel reprocessing facility is to be set up and operated somewhere in the country as soon as possible.

Spent fuel rods are to be stored provisionally at the power stations themselves and at regional intermediate storage centres.

The salt deposits at Gorleben on the Elbe border between the Federal Republic and the GDR are to be developed as a final resting-place for radioactive waste.

Research and development are to aim at direct final storage of spent nuclear fuel elements.

The current position and prospects are outlined by the Karlsruhe reprocessing agency as follows:

The agency has applied for planning permission to set up a reprocessing facility in Hesse with an annual capacity of 350 tonnes.

Until 1985 waste disposal for nuclear power stations in Germany is covered by the terms of an agreement with Cogéma, France.

Planning permission has been granted for compact storage facilities. These entail storage waste under water at the power station. Permission has been applied for at Stade and Würgassen nuclear power stations.

Regional intermediate storage facilities with a capacity of 1,500 tonnes of uranium each have been launched at Ahaus, near Münster, and Gorleben.

The Gorleben facility is due to be built this year. In Ahaus a public hearing is to be held this autumn as part of the planning procedure.

In 1985 a political decision is to be taken on whether large-scale nuclear waste disposal is to be undertaken with or without reprocessing or a hybrid system is to be adopted.

Final storage of radioactive waste, for which the Federal government is legally responsible, is to be mainly at Gorleben.

Drilling is currently in progress to determine at first hand whether the Gorleben salt deposits are suitable as a final resting-place.

Bonn is also expected to apply for planning permission to store low- and medium-grade radioactive waste down the disused salt mine near Brunswick and an old ore mine near Salzgitter.

At the same time research in the entire disposal sector is being closely coordinated by government, science and industry.

Work is to begin this year in Mol, Belgium, on a pilot project to coat highly radioactive waste in molten glass.

(Handelsblatt, 23 June 1981)

■ EXHIBITIONS

Step-by-step account of art over a 40-year span

Art since 1939 is the subject of an unusually ambitious DM7m exhibition in the Rheinhallen at the Cologne trade fair centre.

All museums try, although most fail, to put together a selection in such a way as to make the crucial stages in art development visible.

But collecting according to plan invariably runs into cash difficulties, and even when money is available the work needed to bridge a gap will not always be available for purchase when needed.

Always assuming the collection is just right, there will then often not be suitable gallery facilities to present it as intended.

Cologne's *Westkunst*, or Western Art, exhibition is an attempt to put into practice, at least for a limited period of time, this wishful thinking that is at the back of the minds of museum staff everywhere.

The show of art over the past 40 years is neither an attempt to rewrite art history nor a bid to lay down the law. It merely presents important works of the period that underscore logical developments and serious breaks in development.

The interior decoration, by O. M. Unger, cost more than DM3m and was uncommonly expensive and not always favourable, although generally suitable to the purpose.

It is certainly intended to be geared to *the needs of presentation in chronological sequence.*

The visitor passes from rooms in which lines of development are merely outlined to others where groups of works are brought together.

This arrangement makes the exhibition more lively and decidedly enhances its force of argument.

One of its merits is that it reunites works painted ina context and now spread all over the world. Take, for instance, a competition held in 1946/47 in Hollywood.

It was a contest that could only, one imagines, have been held in Hollywood at the time. Eleven painters submitted entries on the subject of the temptation of St Anthony.

They include surrealists, fantastic realists and naive artists. Salvador Dali and Paul Delvaux were among the 11, Max Ernst won the first prize.

Nine of the 11 paintings can now be seen in Cologne. They were the last major manifesto of the surrealist school.

A large number of closely packed, forcefully arranged rooms serve to make artistic positions comprehensible in their contemporary context.

This is achieved in part by loans from all over the world.

They include Henry Moore's impressive, unnerving air raid shelter drawings dated 1940 and 1941 and Picasso's oil paintings of women's heads from the same period in which the bodies are deformed in response to the German occupation of France and the horrors of war.

There is Jean Dubuffet's ironic series of portraits dated 1946 and 1947 entitled More Beautiful Than You Think. There are also Wols' oil paintings, from about the same period.

They helped to lay the groundwork for the abstract, expressive school of European painting known in art history as tachiste.

Any assessment of the DM7m *Westkunst* project must bear in mind this achievement and the effort that went into it.

It is not just an exhibition of individual exhibits but a reconstruction of entire groups of works. This ensures an atmospheric density and compactness to which few museums can lay claim.

Yet this selection principle also prompts criticism. What with 860 works by 240-odd artists to represent 40 years of art, it goes without saying that many names no less important than those exhibited will be missing.

Every gap noticed is bound to be painful, so it is only too understandable that the exhibition came in for outraged advance criticism, especially as 70s art is virtually unrepresented.

But criticism should be consistent with the aim of the exhibition and in keeping with its objectives.

These are defined by Karl Ruhrberg as the man whose idea it originally was, by Kasper Koenig as exhibition manager and by Laszlo Glozer as compiler of the catalogue, which is both documentary and informative.

They take 1939 as the year in which contemporary art is felt to have begun. It is, of course, an arbitrary date, but it is obvious what the choice is intended to convey.

The *utopias of the artistic avant-garde* that came to the fore in about 1910 have been destroyed. In the Soviet Union Stalinism has imposed its stranglehold on modern art; in Germany, Italy and Spain fascists have come to power and driven most of the intelligentsia and the artistic community into exile.

New York has emerged as the rendezvous of the artistic avant-garde. In a mixture of European and American stimuli a new art centre takes shape and will remain the yardstick of Western art for several decades.

The exhibition begins with a panoramic view of 1939, reminding visitors in documentary fashion of the sale of avant-garde works dubbed degenerate art.

It testifies in a most authentic manner to a period when inner emigration and its more tangible, external form led many artists to try new directions.

The Eidola drawings by Paul Klee, already a very sick man, are an attempt to cast horror in a comical guise.

Oskar Schlemmer's 1942 series of window paintings is a rejection not only of the superficially abstract but also pays witness to moments in time that are preserved from the blackout.

Kurt Schwitters, the Merz man, arrives at very hard and angular objects.

The theory of the change from continuity to contradiction in art history is outlined in the detailed but concentrated exhibition point of take-off.

Alongside a reversion to figurative painting during the war years, the logical development of abstract concepts, as by Mondrian, can also be observed.

On the other hand the surrealists establish a powerful influence, with the result that Kandinsky's artistic world grows more playful and painters such as André Masson and Roberto Matta are able to arrive at their distinctive forms of expression. The room of paintings illustrating the temptation of St Anthony (it also contains works by Hélion, Morandi and de Chirico) is intended to be clearly objective as a counterpole to the direction art was subsequently to take. In impressive rooms large and small the visitor goes on to see the evolution of abstraction as the international language of art celebrated. Yet current views represent a substantial change from those prevalent in the 50s and 60s, so one must wonder whether the objective pictorial language of the post-war era can indeed be portrayed in such a fossilised and markedly surrealistic manner.



Max Beckmann's 'Four men around a table' (1943) on show [at the] Cologne exhibition. (Photo: Wer[...])

Ought not a counterweight to be provided to the suppressed principle of realism?

Apart from pop art and photo-realism, the exhibition deals in only one instance with the realistic aspect of post-war art. It is, moreover, an instance that conveys a coincidental and fashionable impression.

Alongside a few foursquare paintings by Josef Albers two paintings by Edward Hopper, who is currently being rediscovered in this country, hang in a single small room.

More might have been expected of an exhibition that begins in such a varied but political manner.

Marvellous series of paintings by Wols, Lucio Fontana, Asger Jorn and Willem de Kooning can be seen in the section devoted to abstract pictorial language.

In de Kooning's case in particular the large and colourful gesture seems to open up new avenues of landscape.

As a counter to this abstract world we then see a seven-part series of paintings by Francis Bacon dated 1956 and 1957 in which he deals in a fascinating manner with van Gogh.

The emergence of pop art and new realism (Yves Klein) are likewise clearly outlined. But once one has studied Klein's monochrome paintings and bodyprints and Jean Tinguely's strange dream world of machinery the exhibition loses much of its compactness and forcefulness.

This change is heralded by what was originally the loudest of art forms, the happening and the flux, being represented as usual by the quietest of exhibits.

Apart, perhaps, from Roy Lichtenberg the principle mainly followed for the 60s is that of choosing one or two works for each artist and style rather than characterising the more salient features with groups of work.

Are we still too close to the 60s or did the organisers deliberately intend to demonstrate an open mind towards the present?

The decor could be taken to imply an intention of openness. In the initi[al sec]tions one gains the impression th[at the] succession of rooms directs the v[isitor] naturally in what is, conceptually [and] chronologically, the right directi[on. In] the final section this sense of dir[ection] seems to be lacking.

So it is no coincidence that the [...] of newer works by Gerhard R[ichter], Georg Baselitz, A. R. Penck and [Jörg] Immendorff seem somehow coinc[iden]tal.

On the other hand the la[...] reconstruction of Joseph Beuys' [...] show at the Alfred Schmela Gal[lery] Düsseldorf looks, behind glass like [a] view of a vault.

There is no way in which the distin[c]tion between Beuys and Paul The[k's] Death of a Hippie, also shown be[hind] glass, can be perceived.

The exhibits do not resume a com[...] and forceful presentation until the p[re]sent-day section, arranged in 17 ro[oms] but Kasper Koenig and his team ar[e no] longer responsible for this sec[tion] which is handled by gallery-owners.

Did one not know for a fact that [...] Ruhrberg, Kasper Koenig and [La]s[zlo] Glozer are advocates of modern art [one] might be excused for imagining th[at the] section leading to the present day [had] been deliberately pruned.

But as this is clearly not the ca[se it] must be assumed that the organisers [...] their initial assertion, that contemp[orary] art began with the expulsion of the [Eu]ropean avant-garde to US exile, w[as of] paramount importance.

It would seem, indeed, to have [been] rated so highly that they chose to [...] an equally detailed documentatio[n of] this section such as might be shown [se]parately elsewhere.

Ruhrberg has thus rightly said [...] *Westkunst* has no intention of com[pet]ing with Documenta, the Kassel [...] show. It is intended more as a po[inter to] the shape of things to come.

Cologne's new Ludwig Museum [will] not be completed until 1985, and th[ere] is bound to be an exhibition vacuum [in] the city until it is ready.

Westkunst is indirectly intended [to] indicate what kind of projects the [Lud]wig Foundation may one day be [...] stage.

Dirk Sch[...]

(Rheinische Post, [...] June [...])

[TH]E CINEMA

Portrait of persecution within strict limits

[Fran]kfurter Rundschau

[...]r Hildebrandt's *The Yellow Star* [is] a documentary about persecution [of J]ews during the Third Reich.

[Thou]gh the film has its fair share of [u]nknown footage, it cannot be [...] on this basis.

[Select]ion, assembly and interpretation [of mater]ial are what count here, and al[though] Chronos-Film, the producers, [have be]en criticised in the past for un[...] coverage of subject matter, Hil[debrand]t's film is beyond reproach on [this cou]nt.

Hildebrandt is a well-known pub[...] and this, his first film, outlines [...]fully and with empathy, but [withou]t claiming to have said the last [word] on the subject, the persecution of [Jews] in Germany between 1933 and [1945].

[In] this it retraces ground covered by [the 1]975 Israeli film *The 81st Blow.*

[Th]e tale is told mainly chronologically [b]ut interspersed with chapter head[ings] to provide natural breaks and sub[divi]de the subject matter thematically.

[B]y and large the emphasis is right. [The] way in which everyday Nazi terror [grad]ually mounted up before 1938 is [show]n most strikingly.

The impressive effect is also due to the careful use of film material. Silent footage has not been given a new soundtrack and music is used sparingly but with telling effect.

Even so, *Yellow Star* keeps almost entirely within self-imposed and narrow limitations of historical portrayal. There are very few pointers or references to periods other than that dealt with.

Indeed, the only comments of this kind are a few sentences in which National Socialism is brought a little closer to the present day and not merely seen as an exotic aspect of some strange and distant past.

Shots of an exhibition of what the Nazis called degenerate art are accompanied by a comment that the public who are seen shaking their heads as they look at the paintings on show could equally well be a contemporary public.

There is no attempt to go into the social causes and functions of anti-semitism. which can be said neither to have begun in 1933 nor to have ended in 1945.

It is certainly not enough to make a few derisory remarks about Hitler's years in Vienna.

At times the film does indeed make the old mistake of reducing fascism to the person of Hitler, although hesitant attempts are made elsewhere to counteract this.



Victims. (Photo: Chronos)

The film ends without any kind of statement. No mention is made of the future. It is a conscious and acceptable decision not to alleviate the horror but to send viewers out of the cinema reeling from the unmitigated effect of what they have seen.

In connection with genocide organised on an industrial scale, a mere verbal conclusion, no matter how right it might be, could easily run the risk of making the issue appear more harmless than it was.

The limitations of *The Yellow Star* include a virtual failure to devote thought to the quality of the documentary footage used.

Documentary material invariably represents a view of external reality from a particular vantage point and never an unprocessed reproduction.

Yet most of the footage available was filmed at the Nazis' behest and thus views events from the vantage point of the perpetrators.

A truly adequate portrayal of the subject ought to examine the consequences of the view of events handed down to us and probe the function footage was intended to perform.

It ought also to highlight what is unintentionally revealed and to pay due attention to aspects of which film coverage is not available.

Winfried Günther

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 June 1981)

Festival restores reputation of amateur directors

Robert van Ackeren's *Deutschland privat* dealt the reputation of amateur film-makers a severe blow. It was a potpourri of trivia and crude 'pornography.

The impression created by the sequences from films taken and edited by amateur film-makers and put together by a professional director was thus doubly embarrassing.

What a strange hobby, to say the least, 10,000-odd German amateur film-makers seemed to have! What enormous sums of money they appeared to pour into utter and complete nonsense!

Yet the *Deutschland privat* impression was belied by the 45 films shown at the 39th German Amateur Film Festival in Bremen.

What van Ackeren made out to be the typical amateur film is really no more than a marginal aspect of the hobby. The appalling standards of his selection have little bearing on the quality of what thousands of amateurs put out year after year.

The Association of German Amateur Film-Makers has been going for 50 years and has 7,000 members in 257 clubs and individual associations scattered all over the country.

Members hold down all manner of full-time jobs, from doctor to housewife and from skilled artisan to university lecturer.

And their everyday jobs are no less varied than the range of topics dealt with in super-8, video and 16-mm, as the Bremen festival comprehensively showed.

It featured films awarded prizes in competitions held over the past 12 months, including categories such as sport, fantastic and experimental films, cartoons, folklore and documentaries.

They included a well-made documentary on the aftermath of the earthquake in Southern Italy (Thirty Days After) and a first-rate feature film about Lake Titicaca (There Once Was An Island Called Taquile).

There was a painstakingly detailed film about the great crested grebe entitled A Nursery of Water-Lily Leaves and another about The Lacewing Fly and the Greenfly Larva.

What, for that matter, about an amusing cartoon about the behaviour of football fans at the Cup Final entitled Ball Talk? There can barely have been a subject that was not dealt with.

One of the most impressive entries was a five-minute short entitled Heroes on the Spit, dealing with a Berlin monument to the Seven Swabians, a mythical group synonymous in German with cowardice.

Picture quality of the Bremen Festival entries was often a pleasant surprise characterised by technical refinements such as skilful lighting and exact camerawork.

This was particularly true of the entry clearly adjudged the best, The Fifth Season, a surrealistic tale of the loneliness of a crank.

The subject of the film is an eccentric who tries in vain to give his life a mea-

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■ MEDICINE

Fungus growths have a lot to answer for

Yeast fungus is one of the causes of the red skin blotching known as urticaria, delegates to the 16th Congress of the German Mycological Society were told.

A Hungarian speaker, Professor B. Farkas, said she had found more than average quantities of yeast fungus in skin blotch victims.

The exact cause of the blotching is still not known, but the yeast, she said, must be one of the responsible elements.

Urticaria in its chronic form gives doctors plenty of problems.

One said to have told a conference some years ago that he would "rather have a tiger come to see me than a patient with chronic urticaria."

Microscopically small fungi are responsible for a wide range of diseases — most of them fairly harmless, though they can be lethal if they infect internal organs.

Patients whose immunological system has been weakened are particularly at risk. This frequently occurs after kidney transplants, in the course of cancer treatment and with diabetics.

There are many types of fungi though the yeast and mildew varieties are most commonly known. Without them we would have neither wine nor beer for they are responsible for alcoholic fermentation.

But fungi also have many less pleasant qualities: they can cause a wide range of inflammations affecting the skin, the eyes, the mouth and the genital and anal regions.

The congress, in Erlangen, was told about the Düsseldorf patient who fell ill every time she topped up the water in the air humidifier.

As it happened, a particular variety of fungus had settled in the humidifier and was disseminated with the evaporating water.

There are also some occupational diseases that are caused by fungi such as lung fibrosis in agricultural workers and in people working with cork.

The Erlangen doctors Weber and Hartung told the congress of their suspicion that people who sharpened knives and similar items were particularly endangered because the stale water used in the honing process as a lubricant and cooling agent is usually infested with various types of fungi.

Czechoslovakia's Professor A. Tomsikova reported on experiments in the course of which mice were infected with fungi and then treated with an anti-serum.

If treatment began within the first two weeks after infection the disease was contained. But even in cases where the treatment began later the disease took a much milder course.

It appears that a type of immunisation is possible if the anti-serum is administered before contact with the fungi — as, for instance, in the case of patients who, through their work, are particularly endangered.

Professor Leistner, of the Federal Office for Meat Research in Kulmbach, told the congress about fungi that contaminate food.

The contamination occurs because some fungi in the course of their metabolism generate toxic substances called microtoxins, that can on occasion be found in food.

The microtoxins are occasionally eaten by cattle and other livestock in the form of mildewy animal feed when they affect not only the health of the animal but contaminate the meat as well.

Microtoxins can also enter meat, eggs and dairy products as so-called "carry-overs" via the food chain.

But there is also a wide range of foodstuffs that need fungi to mature, among them salami, certain types of smoked bacon and such cheeses as Roquefort and Camembert.

Professor Leistner presented laboratory tests showing that even these processes can be harmful.

She said that 77 per cent of meat products imported from Italy used in the maturing process fungi that generated microtoxins.

Professor Leistner called for the use of fungi that don't have this property. She said cheese should always be kept refrigerated.

Erlangen lecturer Helge Hauck pointed to the importance of hygiene in preventing disease.

Bedridden patients in old people's homes were endangered by fungi growing on facecloths, towels and bed linen.

But physical contact with the nursing staff played no role, she said, in the transmission of fungal diseases.

Old toothbrushes are also a favourite breeding place for harmful fungi.

Fungi could grow where no layman would suspect, on occasion even in male sperm.

Dieter Schwab

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 June 1981)

Film festival

Continued from page 11

ning by frenziedly attempting to recall fragments of his past.

The film is accompanied by a little music and is reminiscent of Beckett and Kafka. It was a strange cobweb combining dream and reality.

Not all the 45 entries attained this level of accomplishment, of course, and some had serious shortcomings, especially the few entries dealing with sport.

Neither a film dealing with a Swiss skiing marathon nor one about the Bremen Tidal Rally, a kind of water marathon on the Weser, made viewers sit up and pay attention.

Neither the technique nor the commentary were right. The pictures were empty and boring.

A bid to capture the loneliness and perplexity of many young people today by means of a fantasy film entitled The Wedding was none too successful either.

It was, frankly, in bad taste. A youngster marries his motorbike, in church and with the blessing of his priest.

The end does not always justify the means, as many amateur film-makers have yet to realise. Like their professional counterparts they tend to believe that on film anything goes — except humour.

Five at most of the 45 entries were in any way amusing. Yet the Bremen Amateur Film Festival certainly made one point clear.

Amateurs not only find film-making fun. They also bear out the adage that time is money. Where professionals invest cash, amateurs devote endless amounts of time to putting their ideas into practice.

Nina Schulenburg

(Die Welt, 2 June 1981)

Hormone-pump conception aid for barren women

A device known as a hormone pump has been developed to help barren women have children.

The device, about the size of a match box, is fitted under the clothing for several days.

It is connected by plastic tube to a vein and feeds in the prescribed hormone.

Nine women in Bonn have become pregnant through the treatment.

Professor Gerhard Leyendecker, of Bonn University, who has been involved in developing the system, warns that the pump can only be used for women whose ovulation fails because of hormone deficiencies.

The box gives out a gentle humming sound every 90 seconds, but this causes little bother.

Rough estimates have it that one in three barren women suffer from a disorder of the mechanisms that provide the body with certain hormones.

Professor Leyendecker said he had cooperated closely with Professor Knobil, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in tests using rhesus monkeys.

The results showed that only through a regular supply of certain hormones that control menstruation could the female body function normally.

It was Professor Leyendecker and his team who provided final proof that the success with the rhesus monkeys applies to humans as well.

"The development of the necessary pump was a relatively small technical problem. This became necessary because it would have been an imposition on the patients to expect them to present themselves for injections at intervals of one to two hours day and night over an extended period."

The method is now being used by other university hospitals as well, including in Cologne, Hamburg, Kiel, Düsseldorf, Marburg, Frankfurt, Berlin, Mainz, Freiburg and Münster.

Professor Leyendecker warns that every therapy against infertility in women raises hopes that can frequently not be fulfilled.

The hormone pump, he says, is only successful where ovulation fails for hormonal reasons.

Thorough hormone examinations now make it possible to recognise deficiencies without difficulty.

Until two years ago, women with such disorders had to be treated daily. The doctor determined the type of hormone that was in short supply and then injected it. All this naturally involved a great deal of inconvenience.

The pump usually operates for eight to ten days, during which time there is no need for the woman to see her doctor. Thereafter the pump has to be refilled — usually no more than once.

The national health system pays for the treatment, and the device is bought by the hospital and remains its property.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 June 1981)

Warts face u[p] to cold facts of life

Advanced methods of treatin[g] are being developed involvi[ng] low temperatures.

One new treatment involves [...] of metal rods and plates cooled [...] us 200 deg C.

Another method is applying [...] trogen at a similar temperatur[e].

The actual use of low temper[atures] not new. In 1899, an English [...] moved warts by dabbing them [...] quid air.

It is an approach still used [...] the disadvantages of requiring [...] plications, causing pain, and [...] healthy skin.

Widespread use has been [...] because doctors have had di[fficulty] getting supplies of liquid air [...] nitrogen.

This is no longer a problem. [...] ers with application nozzles are [...] These give the doctor extrem[e] control over quantity applied [...] of penetration, so overcoming [...] advantages.

However, there still remain [...] involving the actual freezing pro[cess].

The treatment of warts ha[s] under examination for years [...] Cryogenic Laboratory of Berli[n] University under a team headed [...] fessor Gustav Klipping.

Together with practising doct[ors] have developed special extrem[e] temperature metal rods and plate[s] fically for the treatment of warts.

The metal is cooled to -200 [...] and, depending on the type o[f] applied to the growth for period[s] [...] tween 30 seconds and several [...]

After 24 to 48 hours, the patient [...] velops a blister that eventually heals [...] similar to a burn blister.

This type of treatment has the a[...] tage of being much less painful [...] conventional methods. Its success [...] is greater and it leaves almost [...] — quite apart from the fact that [...] tissue remains undamaged.

Although warts up to a size [...] sq. cm. can be treated with the [...] rods that are available with various [...] of tips to suit the individual case, [...] are still many problem cases th[at] [...] clude the use of this method.

They include people with larg[e] [...] covered by warts and cases whe[re] warts are combined with certain t[...] tumours.

But even here, the Berlin sc[ientists] are in the process of developing [...] range of alternatives.

One is to decant the liquid [...] into handy, vacuum-insulated gl[ass] [...] tainers resembling the commo[n] [...] can.

The doctor puts his finger on [...] ing nozzle of the container, whi[ch] [...] vates a fine spray of liquid nitrog[en] [...] quantity can be controlled with [...] curacy.

This makes it possible to trea[t] [...] areas as well and enables the do[ctor] [...] control the depth of penetration.

Supplementary equipment, s[...] small copper blocks through whi[ch] liquid nitrogen flows can be atta[ched] [...] the spray can for various appli[cations]. This is, however, still in an exper[imental] stage.

The new and easy-to-use instr[uments] are sure to come into wide use [...] matologists.

Elisabeth [...]

(Mannheimer Morgen, 11 Ju[ne 1981])

MODERN LIVING

Getting ready for life after the bomb

A group of fallout shelter fans meet on the 13th of every month in the [cel]lar of a bungalow in Erwitte, near [Do]rtmund in the Ruhr.

They file down the cellar steps, past [th]e central heating and the washing ma[chi]ne and through a concave steel door [an]d a smaller, thicker door that hermeti[call]y seals off the area beyond.

One after another they squeeze [thro]ugh the small aperture and clamber [dow]n another eight steps until all are [cro]wded into three small rooms.

There are about 50 of them, and each [mo]nth there is a turnout of about 50 [per] cent to prepare for an eventuality [the]y all feel to be distinctly probable.

Their host is civil engineer Friedel [Joc]hem the owner of a fallout shelter in [wh]ich he hopes to survive the Third World War.

His shelter has reinforced concrete [wa]lls 50 centimetres thick and two [ro]oms secured with an additional coat[in]g of paraffin to keep out neutron ra[di]ation.

When Herr Jochem learnt recently [th]at the United States was considering [re]activating the neutron device project [h]e shook his head as well one might on [h]earing bad news.

But he and his fallout shelter brethren in Erwitte and environs were not se[r]iously worried.

He is also in membership with a re[g]istered association that goes by the name of Self-Protection from Nuclear Death, a group of about 80 fallout shelter-owners who have prepared for survival in a manner reminiscent of Noah and the Ark.

They vary widely in temperament but are, for the most part, well-to-do. Take, for instance, the titled owner of a stately home with a fallout shelter beneath the enclosure where his lions live.

Or take the optician in Herne, Westphalia, who plans to house his entire staff in his shelter when the four-minute warning is sounded.

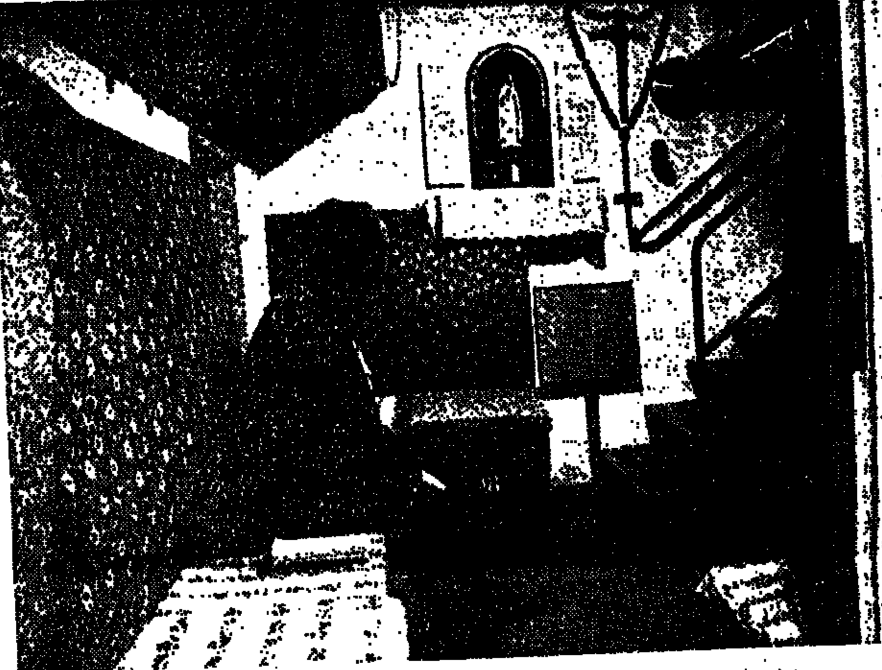
What, for that matter, about Walter Mooslehner, a doctor who will be 80 this year but still practises and is in the process of converting his potato cellar into a fallout shelter?

If a nuclear device were to explode 10 or 20 kilometres away he would, he feels, stand a fair chance of suvival. It would depend entirely on the quality of the bomb.

The association is run by Johannes Hammer, a retired businessman and a fanatic who has invested all his savings in propaganda for the shelter.

He ran a magazine *Der Bunker* (The Shelter) but it had to fold due to lack of funds. He still publishes a regular cyclostyled circular.

Herr Hammer imagines Moscow's evil influence is everywhere and the media are all remote-controlled, as it were. "Citizens, learn the Internationale," he says,



Sheltering . . . Friedel Jochem in his bunker. (Photo: Gerd Kröncke)

"but build yourselves safe fallout shelters just the same."

For himself and his wife he has bought places in a fallout shelter owned by a fellow-resident of Viernheim, near Mannheim.

He claims to be on the best of terms with very highly-placed military men who would warn him well in advance when a nuclear attack was imminent.

He even hints that he might well be given the tip-off at the same time as the Federal government in Bonn.

Members of his association would then spread the message arounf by telephone, using a single code-word and wasting no further time on commentary.

He thinks that would leave enought time for members, their families and shelter staff to make a discreet beeline for the bunker.

"Maybe invitations will be extended to attend a bomb party," he says. "That would be fun, even though the situation itself is no laughing matter"

The code-word is changed at regular intervals. In periodic dummy runs the word "test" is appended to it.

Orthopaedic surgeon Bertold Fritz might possibly not be given the word in his surgery. His secretary recently put her head round the door and announced with a smile that some nut case had just rung.

Just fancy, she said, all he said was "Berlin test." Then he hung up.

But Fritz, aged 37, takes a sanguine view of the problem. He has the unspent optimism of those who have never consciously come into contact with war.

In this he is a far cry from Herr Jochem, who saw charred corpses as a 14-year-old boy in World War II and feels he will never forget the sight.

But when Dr Fritz, a young and successful medical man, had a house of his own, complete with plate glass, slate and luxury, built among beautiful old oak trees on a hillside, he had a fallout shelter built behind his garage, just below the swimming-pool.

At an extra cost of just a few thousand marks he had the steel door (twin-walled, gasproof and fire-resistant) fitted out with a combination lock.

So he now also has a perfect safe or vault, safer than the safe or locker facility in many a small bank branch office.

In the holiday season he locks away the family jewels and other items of value, sentimental or otherwise.

But as a rule, he admits, the fallout shelter is full of jumble such as the outdoor Christmas lighting and assorted equipment.

He is loath to pay much attention to the brochures he is sent by a flourishing industry that manufactures equipment for the fallout shelter-owner.

Equipment on offer ranges from a fire beater plus bucket and handle for DM82.50 to a gamma 100 doser costing DM551.90 plus value-added tax.

Dr Fritz gets a kick out of life "every hour and every day," he says, and flies (or co-pilots his wife at the controls of) a Cessna 421.

He thinks capitalism is the best way of life there is and does not seriously expect to have to use his fallout shelter for the next 20 years or so.

Yet he has already drawn up a list of people he would like to invite to join him in the survival game. "But none of them know anything about it yet," he says.

Friedel Jochem does not share this lighthearted approach. He does his best to make propaganda for fallout shelters wherever he can.

He once even invited the general public to attend a shelter meeting in a local bar. Not a single person turned up, he ruefully admits.

He feels misunderstood in his immediate environment even. In vain did he try, during construction, to convince his neighbours that a fallout shelter was essential for home-owners.

It may, of course, be that his Armageddon outlook got on his neighbours' nerves. He certainly tends to be somewhat mystical after hours.

He sets great store by the prophecies of Nostradamus and of Our Lady of Fatima, whose prophecies were proclaimed to Portuguese shepherds' children.

He has even had himself a statue of Our Lady sent from Fatima, and a young couple who are regulars at his shelter sessions have even visited Fatima on a pilgrimage and brought back a rosary.

In the shelter under Herr Jochem's garden the Madonna has a place of honour in a niche on the wall. Alongside her statue there are crosses and the rosary from Fatima, also a battery clock that has stopped at 12.40 hours.

Money and prosperity are all in vain, he feels, in the final analysis. Vanity of vanities! What use is a fine house and garden, complete with a pool full of trout?

What use is the swimming-pool in the hall, especially as no-one swims in it now it too is full of trout? What use are the hunting trophies taken on safari in Kenya and elsewhere?

They include a full-grown lion, the ears and trunk of an elephant and the gigantic head of a man-eating buffalo

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■ OUR WORLD

A postman for all seasons

Hannes Neuner is a postman, but a postman with a difference.

He uses a bicycle in summer and skis in winter. Where he can, that is. The rest of the time he goes on foot, into the mountains.

Herr Neuner generates envy in summer when mountain hikers see him. But his 20 kilometre round into remote areas near the southern Bavarian ski resort town of *Garmisch-Partenkirchen* is something else in winter: deep snow or fog, the mail must go through.

In some parts, there are little more than goat paths leading to the farmhouses.

For 20 years his route has included the small communities of Wildenau (2,300ft), Graseck (2,900ft), Eckbauer (4,000ft) and Wamberg (3,200ft).

When the alpine fog descends, and the snow lies deep, anxious eyes await his return. But apart from getting soaked through and frozen, he has come through unscathed – apart from once, that is.

He was bedridden for 10 days with a bad dose of the 'flu, the only time he has failed to deliver.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen's postmaster, Adolf Goldbrunner, doesn't like his most prominent staff member referred to as merely a postman, and with good reason.

For Herr Neuner delivers almost everything, money, newspapers, parcels, doctors prescriptions, lottery tickets and even sometimes food for the bedridden.

He empties mailboxes, he handles about 38,000 items and walks, cycles or skis about 5,000 kilometres a year.

Each letter he handles costs the post office DM1.10, roughly twice the postage cost to the consumer.

Once he had to cart more than a hundredweight in his bag up the mountain — telephone books and catalogues,

On other occasions it has been nearly as heavy.

The nature of the job makes it impossible for Herr Neuner to follow regulations. Sometimes he leaves registered letters and parcels in the kitchen, signature or not. And items requiring extra postage are also occasionally just left.

He knows where families keep their house keys. Trust plays a big part in keeping the system working.



Hannes Neuner (Photo: PTZ/Darmstadt)

The highest post office in Germany is on the Zugspitze, 8,500ft up in the Bavarian mountains, and such are the difficulties there that the staff work on a rota basis, two weeks on and then two weeks off down in Grainau.

The shift system was introduced some years ago when the Zugspitze postmaster began to suffer from the height and had to be transferred.

All these high altitude postmen get an extra DM1.80 a day, and those on rounds get another allowance when the load exceeds a certain weight.

Herr Neuner's uniform differs from the normal because of the mountaineering gear he needs. For example his boots, costing DM200 a pair. They have to be replaced every two years.

But the only subsidy he gets is the standard shoe allowance of DM20 a year.

When, one day far off, Hannes Neuner decides that he has had enough, there will be no problem in finding a successor.

There are plenty of younger people willing to step into his shoes, shoulder the heavy bag, and make off through the snow and fog into the mountains.

Hiltraud Böhm

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 June 1981)

Ombudsman on a shoestring

Somebody has offered the Saarland government a "technology for nuclear radiation and the direct conversion of radiation into electricity."

This offer, strangely enough from a person in Lower Saxony, is one of the odder cases handled by the Saarland ombudsman, Gisbert Kessler.

He heads a department with a budget of just DM50,000 a year which aims at solving people's problems by cutting through red tape.

The department was formed 10 years ago by Saar Prime Minister Franz Josef Röder.

Kessler and his team handle between 10 and 15 letters a day. They answer them all and help where they can.

So far as Herr Kessler knows, his is the only such institution in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Most of the citizens who resort to the worry department have money problems like, for instance, a family losing its home because of fire.

Although the department's budget is only DM50,000 a year there is help in one form or another forthcoming for most petitioners.

On average, the department has been anle to help out with amounts between DM60 and DM150 per petitioner.

But this is not enough in the case of that 20-year-old from a small town near Saarbrücken who has a rare heart disease and should be operated in London the only place where such surgery can be carried out.

The family's health insurance is prepared to pay for the flight, the stay and the hospitalisation costs for one person but it would be best if the young man's mother could go as well.

Another recurring problem is annoyance with the state's bureaucracy.

Frequently people doesn't know whom to turn to with a problem.

The worry department sees to it that applications find the right authority and that they are handled as quickly as possible.

Some of the letters Herr Kessler gets (the influx is particularly heavy in full moon periods) are rather unorthodox.

There are those who confuse his department with the telephone counselling service, forcing Kessler to deal with all sorts of personal problems that are beyond his scope.

Frequently he has to enlighten petitioners on basic civic matters as in the case of the man who wanted the *Land* prime minister to overturn a court ruling. *Adolf Müller*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 June 1981)

Car hire by the seat

The hire-a-ride-in-a-car business booming. It means that peo wanting to save fuel costs can, and t who have difficulty with public tra port have an alternative.

A Munich business headed by V Kneiss has extended its operati nationwide. Frau Kneiss says tha latest round of train fare and fuel creases have boosted demand.

Another firm began earlier this y in Stuttgart.

Werner Marquart, a 26 year old nical worker, registered his compan set to work collecting names and dresses of drivers.

Apart from making contact by phone it involves mailing question to obtain such basic informatio place of residence and work and seats available.

Initially, Marquardt restricted his vities to the area around Stuttgart says there are many people who 80 and more kilometres a day com ing to work.

He also plans to offer car pool fa ties for those who have to drive l distances and therefore only spend weekends at home.

If the demand is great enough, he extend his activities nationwide. On his first customers, an old age pensi would like to travel to the Ruhr and the weekends.

Until now, he used the train bu would save him a great deal of time money if he could make a deal wi motorist who travels this route regul

Frau Kneiss, acts as an agent for n than 1,000 deals a month, covering German cities and even *some* for countries.

Dealing through her, a round trip fr Munich to Paris and back can be had for as little as DM110.

The danger of being molested robbed by hitch-hikers arranged throu her agency is slight since the agency takes down the personal data of its c tomers – an effective deterrent. dpa

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeit. für Deutschland, 10 June 19)

Continued from page 13

that looks as uncannily alive as the MGM lion.

Yet he would not have missed his safari experiences for the world and has stored away in his fallout shelter a tape cassette recorded in Africa.

In one of the two crowded bullet-shaped rooms with their benches filled with provisions and their suspended bunks there are two geiger counters at the ready, plus a device to measure the radioactivity of liquids.

Even if outside supplies of water are no longer available or fit to drink, no-one will need to thirst down below. There are canisters and two pumps in one corner of the kitchen.

The pumps are to draw water from a well. The sensitive measuring device is intended for use later when the group ventures outdoors and wants to check, say, whether cow's milk is contaminated.

It is difficult to simulate action stations on the day when it all happens, and Jochem's guests on the 13th of the month seldom make the attempt.

They feel it is more important to grow accustomed to living in the cramped conditions of the fallout shelter. Only once has Herr Jochem ever seriously tried to simulate the emergency.

Together with members of the local

The bomb

volunteer fire services, a few friends and a doctor he locked himself in down below for two days.

But it amounted to no more than a short episode of escape from everyday life that he recalls in much the same way as others recall military service.

There was, he says, a great spirit of comradeship in the shelter. Distinctions between individuals no longer seemed as in everyday life. It was all great fun.

One member of the group he recalls, rolled a piece of cardboard to a kind of cigarette, dipped it into a cup of coffee and passed the lighted dog-end round as though it were a cigarette.

In approved military fashion the group ran three shifts. One slept, one took it easy and the third manned the survival equipment.

This included a geiger counter with an outside link, two extremely longrange radio sets capable of receiving VHF broadcasts from as far away as the Soviet Union and, most important to all, the hand pump supplying fresh air.

Assuming electric power from the grid is no longer available and the emergency generator is also out of action the pump must be manned day and night.

A filter device should keep contamination out, for weeks on end if need An adult can turn the handle for minutes without tiring, using an ho glass as a timer (the kind used in sa baths).

They will certainly perspire freely in the sauna. The air grows hot sticky with so many people in such small area. The air is so humid water will drip down the walls.

As an experiment the men once switching off the artificial air supply sitting still in the dark, with on lighted candle to show them whether was enough oxygen in the air.

When the candle no longer bur steadily and started to flicker it was to start manning the pumps again.

If the worst comes to the worst everything is destroyed and conta nated will life still be worth liv Friedel Jochem quotes the saying there will be wailing and gn ing of teeth.

Dr Fritz take a more fatalistic Survival, he says, is what matters. share the opinion of the cock in a tale of the Brothers Grimm who the others:

"Come with me, something than death we are sure to find where."

Gerd Kröncke

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 June 19)

SPORT

Women's soccer gains ground, but essential differences remain

...bi, 10, manages to kick a football and keep it in mid-air three or four before it rebounds from her instep bounces a couple of yards away.

...dismayed, she tries again to keep ...ack-and-white soccer ball airborne.

...es Claudia, also 10.

...udia is even better at making the ...dance, as it were, from one foot to ...other and from the thigh back to ...tip of her toes.

...bi and Claudia are two of the 28 learning basic soccer techniques at ...urse held by the Bavarian Football ...ciation with a view to launching a ...soccer squad.

...It is still a little difficult for most of ...girls," says Christel Rother, who is ...ing the course. "They are not really ...d to it."

...er girls are keen as mustard, though, ...n if they are a little awkward. She too ...oing pioneering work.

The Deutscher Fussball-Bund (DFB) ...ided on 31 October 1970 to abandon opposition to competitive soccer for ...men. Ever since, the fair sex has been ...uggling to gain a foothold in the pre...usly all-male domain of soccer.

Statistically it has been a success. *In 1971* women members of football clubs affiliated to the 3.5-million-...ber DFB numbered 74,880. Now ...are over 400,000.

What is more, 2,457 women's teams ...pete in league soccer, or well over ...as many as a decade ago.

...t the statistics cannot hide the fact ...t sexual equality is still a distant ...spect on the football pitch.

"Traditionally women and girls have ...n disadvantaged in sport in this ...ntry," the 1970 DFB resolution ...d. "Football has a crucial contribu... to make towards the integration of ...social strata, and women ought not to ...excluded."

Women's soccer may since have been ...grated, but can it be said to have ...ed recognition?

"It's something new, of course, and ...ple are always a little sceptical about ...gs that are new," says Jupp Derwall, ...ager of the German men's soccer ...d.

Fellow-trainer Berti Vogts, who is ...vinced that other sports are more ...able for women, recalls the first ...men's soccer game he ever saw in the ...owing, not entirely flattering terms: "Some of it looked as though it might ...soccer."

Paul Breitner, captain of Bayern Mu...h and Germany, watches at least one ...e of women's soccer a week on his ...'s pitches — and is not impressed.

He feels women hacking away at a ...tball are frankly unaesthetic. "I don't ...it," says Breitner, a male star of the ...cer world.

In view of such comments by soccer ...s it is hardly surprising that women's football still mainly conjures ...ions of bobbing breasts and ample ...ghs rather than of dynamic forward ...acks or sophisticated technique.

Hannelore Ratzeburg, the DFB official in charge of women's football, says society is to blame for the public image of women's soccer being mainly negative.

"Women", she feels, "always have to put in 150-per-cent performance to gain recognition."

Together with women players she has to take on prevailing prejudice to aim at popularity and recognition of soccer as a women's game.

Yet she feels the chances of women's soccer being followed by a wider public are far from poor. "Fans want to see games that are played for the game's sake and not just as a livelihood."

This view would seem to be borne out by spectator statistics in the Bundesliga, the senior league of men's professional soccer, as it is by the tale of the women's team at SSG 09 Bergisch-Gladbach, near Cologne.

Bergisch-Gladbach are currently the best women's team in Germany. They were due at the time of writing to play against Tennis Borussia Berlin in the final of the national women's soccer championships.

If they won it would be their fourth national championship title.

Bergisch-Gladbach train their squad almost like professionals and have snapped up most of the country's female soccer talent. They are so much better than the rest that, as Hannelore Ratzeburg says, "it is boring how they always win."

Yet they too are no longer the crowd-pullers they were when women's soccer was new and they were only on their way to the top. But then there are so few teams that can compete with them. If there are to be more teams at the top there must first be more at the bottom, which is where women's soccer is in trouble. The problem so far has always been that women have started playing football too late in life.



Bergisch Gladbach beat Tennis Borussia Berlin 4-0 to win their fourth women's soccer national title. Doris Kresimon (centre) scored a hat-trick. (Photo: Sven Simon)

It has usually not been until after the period when, from the age of 7 to 12, children can learn technique and motive skills almost while they play.

Traditional roles and codes of behaviour have prevented girls from starting with soccer at an early enough age.

This state of affairs has improved lately but trainers and managers are lacking, as are pitches.

"Clubs are not taking any trouble at all yet," complains Christel Rother. "Associations are not flexible enough either."

Her main complaint is that after the age of 10, when girls and boys are no longer allowed to play in one team, girls are often unable to get in a game until they are 15 or so.

In this in-between period they are still too weak to hold their own in senior teams and as a rule there are not enough girls in their age group keen enough on football to raise a team.

One way of bridging this gap could be to allow boys and girls to play in mixed teams until the age of 11, or the "D" youth category.

But criticism is also levelled at the lack of groundwork in clubs and at school. Without it soccer for women and girls is unlikely to gain the recognition and acclaim it would so dearly like to earn.

Yet there are plans to set up a national senior team in a couple of years' time. Even then, however, there will be no way of effectively comparing women and men, as well the women know.

They may not want there to be any differences in the game, and the women have even rejected proposals to use a lightweight ball, but at the same time they readily admit and even insist that men's and women's soccer are poles apart.

Sexual equality is somewhat different. It is, for instance, when Claudia, 10, says: "At times I give the boys a really good hiding." *Werner Hofmeister*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 June 1981)

17-year-old the new top gymnast

Dagmar Brannekämper, 17, from Koblenz, the new German gymnastics champion in the all-round eight-event competition, and Heike Schwarm, 13, from Niederwörresbach, were virtually in a class by themselves at the national artistic gymnastics championship in Marburg.

Miss Brannekämper won the eight-event competition by a hair's breadth, and in the individual events went on to win the title in the floor exercises and to share it with Miss Schwarm on the uneven bars.

But the 13-year-old won the title outright on the balance beam and only Sabine Toifl from Söllingen broke their combined stranglehold on this year's titles by winning the horse vaulting event.

As the Gymnastics Association is keen to gain general acceptance of 15 as the minimum age for entrants to international competitions, Heike Schwarm will not be taking part in the November world championships in Moscow.

After competing in Cottbus, GDR, and in Holland she is first to catch the eye of adjudicators in international tournaments and Cup competitions.

In July she will be attending the main training course in Frankfurt in preparation for the world championships, but strictly on the understanding that she will not be nominated for the team.

The association's new chief coach Vladimir Prorok, who has been entrusted with world championship preparations after consultation with individual



Dagmar Brannekämpfer (Photo: Sven Simon)

trainers, learnt for himself in Marburg that coaching in the West is hard work.

Once the championships were over the ace Czech coach held endless talks with individual gymnasts and their aides to pave the way for the Frankfurt training course.

The course was due to last five weeks, from 28 June to 3 August but staggered summer holidays at German schools looked likely to create difficulties.

"We are happy but not euphoric," said senior official Ursula Hinz from Berlin. She feels that although there are not many top-ranking girl gymnasts in the country they stand a chance of reaching the top 12 in Moscow.

That would mean qualifying for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. "Standards have improved on last year," Frau Hinz said. "In Heike Schwarm, Anja Wilhelm from Wolfsburg and Elke Heine from Hanover we have promising youngsters aged 13 and 14 who should still be in the running after Moscow."

The 11 prospective members of the world championship squad (a further two may be selected on the strength of their showing in Frankfurt) include Andrea Bieger from Kiel.

Miss Bieger is an old hand and chief coach Prorok would not like to dispense with her experience. She was the best Western European gymnast at Montreal in 1976 and staged a comeback last year after a lengthy break due to injury.

The club championships were successfully defended, as expected, by Wattenscheid. *Gerhard Franz*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 June 1981)